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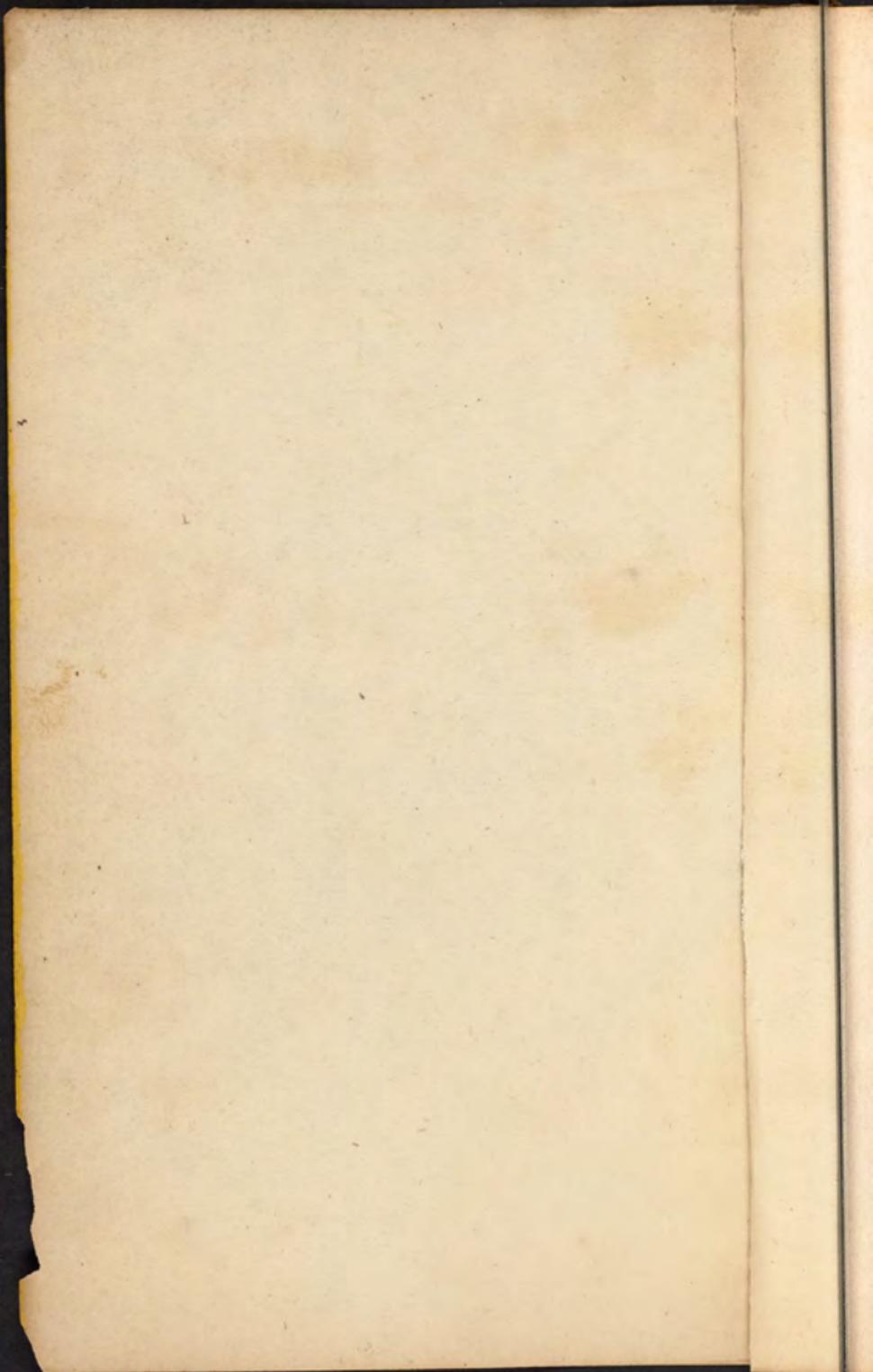
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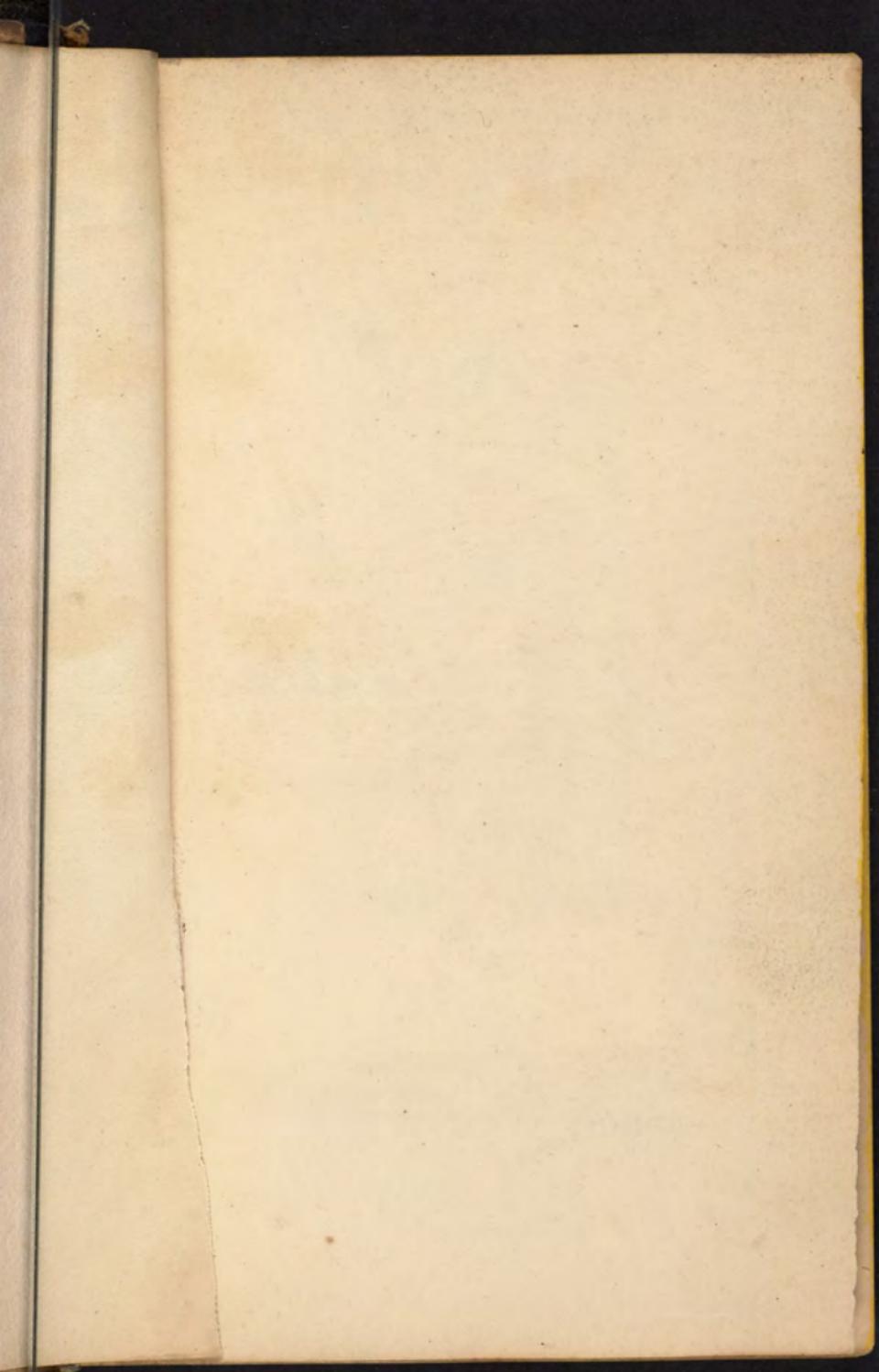
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NOTES

on the

Lectures

of

N. Chapman M.D.

on the

Practice of Medicine
Delivered

in the

University of Pennsylvania

in the

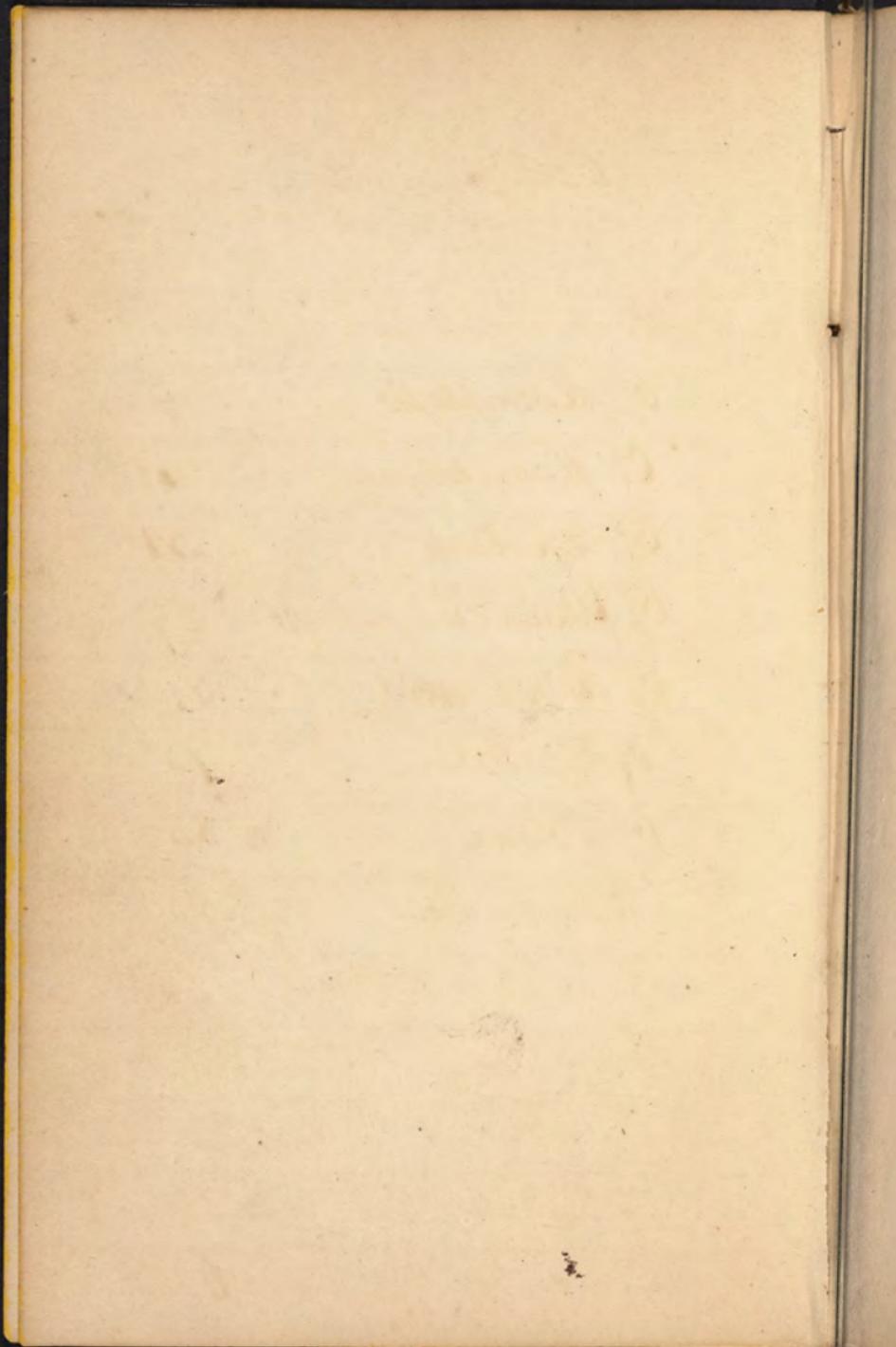
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On Hemorrhages.

From fevers we pass to hemorrhage which may be included in the class of Diseases of the Blood-vessels.

Hemorrhage is of two kinds, active and passive. The active consists in a flow of blood independent of external violence and attended with febrile action. Hemorrhages which are unattended by febrile action are denominated passive.

Hemorrhages are more liable to occur about the age of puberty and are more likely to be from the arteries than those occurring at a later period of life, when hemorrhages from the veins are more common. But this is not

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a law of universal prevalence. Hemorrhages
from the liver stomach or lymphoidal vessels
are venous. But when from the lining mem-
brane of the nose from the lungs or uterus
they are arterial -

The causes of hemorrhage are numerous.
They are - Change of the balance of the circula-
tion at puberty. Also from peculiar construction
of parts. The blood ~~is~~ being directed with more
force to these than others - Or whatever produces
a determination to a particular part. Or external
heat. Or cold ~~and~~ applied to the surface
or extremities. Or a diminution of the pres-
sure of the atmosphere. Or violent exertion.
Or excess in eating or drinking or a ligature
interrupting the regular return of the blood.

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As regards the cure it should not be left
to nature as recommended. ^{By} some
as her incompetency is often manifest.

The leading indication in all profuse
hemorrhage, is to arrest ^{profuse} the flow of blood
and this is to be answered ^{by} the following means

1. By lessening the quantity of the circulating
fluid.
2. By the reduction of vascular action ^{by}
means of refrigerant.
3. By the use of sedative articles, as Digitalis.
4. To astringe the mouth, of the ruptured
veins. Whether these are done ^{by} means of
Astringents. Whether there are any such

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medicines of this kind is extremely problematical. But it is supposed by some that the preparations of Lead, Copper & and Tin reids act as such

5. By stimulating Pedalurium or spasmodism to the feet, which act on the principle of revulsion.
6. By cups and vesicatory applications put on as near as possible to the disease

seat of the disease —

A second general indication is —
To prevent a renewal of the Hemorrhage.
As the disease arises from PLETHORA, such a course of treatment should be pursued as to prevent it from taking place

On this account the diet should be such as will not over fill the Blood-vessels

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Purging is undeniably useful in the
season of emergency, but are not to be used
as permanent treatment

Precine is useful as a preventative

Of Hemoptysis

It now remains to speak of particular hemorrhages, and first of -

Hemoptysis which is a spitting of blood
occurred by hemorrhage from the lungs, trachea
or fauces

If the hemorrhage be from the fauces it will
come on without that sense of pain and

Oppression which attends Hemorrhage from the Lungs - and the source from whence the Blood comes may sometimes be seen, & the Blood is brought up by Hawking without coughing -

Hemorrhage from the Larynx is sometimes of serious import as it may be the precursor of consumption. Yet on the whole these bleedings are of comparatively little consequence, but it is important to know their source, that we may more precisely estimate the danger -

I now proceed to real Hemorrhage from the Lungs - It is a discharge of Blood of a florid colour & frothy brought up by coughing. All of those causes of hemorrhage which I have mentioned under the general operate here. But some more than others as particularly

+ it is without danger

a peculiar formation. a narrow Throat & high Shoulders, and a sanguine temperament - long and loud speaking or singing or immoderate bursts of Laughter or violence of weather producing cough occasion it. So does the suppission of some usual discharge as the Hemorrhoidal or Menstrual

It occurs most frequently at night when there is least corporal or mental exercise. I attribute this circumstance to the horizontal position & bending of the extremities.

There are several species of Hemoptysis
One when it proceeds from the accidental rupture of a vessel by a blow or other violence & here if the vessel is small & if no predisposition to disease exists
When it arises is occasioned by a metastasis from other parts as that arising from the suppres-

which all manner of work
is done

in great pride and
the same all day

and when it is done
it is done with great care

and when it is done
it is done with great care

sion of the Hemorrhoidal or menstrual discharge
or Bleeding of the nose & here if no predisposition
to other disease exist it is much less dangerous
than from some other causes -

Or a plethora of the lungs relieved by a periodical
hemorrhage forming another species. This species is
not confined to vigorous and robust persons
but is frequently met with in the weak
and valetudinary. It sometimes continues
a long time without running into consumption.

In some cases it is produced by abscess or
ulcers of the lungs arising from ill cured pulmo-
nary inflammation forming a distinct species

Sometimes occasioned by tubercles as often hap-
pens in scrofulous patients & here the hemorrhage
is not great, But it almost always eventuates
in pulmonary consumption or is an effect of

that disease already established

The phenomena of active Hemorrhage
closely resemble those of Inflammation

In real Hemorrhage of the lungs are liable
to take on diseased action

The modes in which Hemorrhage takes place
is said to be four

1. By rupture of the vessels, or Ruptio
2. By an erosion of their coats by the acrimony
of the contained Fluid, or Diabrosis
3. By transudation through the coats of the
Blood-vessels - or Diadelesis
4. By an oozing of Blood from the mouths
of the exhalent arteries - or Anastomosis

No doubt Hemorrhage may arise from

and then gradually
reduced to a point where
it could not be
seen with the naked eye
and a layer of
dust and dirt
and then
indicates a
gradual
indication
and
eventually a
gradual

The first of these causes. But sound physiology forbids the idea that it should arise either from the 2nd or 3rd ^{By} the vessels being denuded by the erosion or removal of the surrounding parts reparation is more liable to take place, ^{By} hemorrhage arises from the fourth of these causes. The oozing of blood from the mouths of the exhalents and to this is owing the protection observed in some diseases, and the hemorrhages occurring upon ascending high mountains

It is the business of the exhalents to secrete serum or mucus. But being diseased they suffer the blood to pass through them un-changed

The only difference between active hemorrhage and active inflammation, is that

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in hemorrhage The exhalents from out Blood
and in inflammation they pour out pus &c
Hemoptysis is ushered in with a sense of
Pain and oppusion, tickling or irritation
of the Fauces

Full irregular pulse & flushed countenance
In some cases

and in others still, a constipation
of the Bowels, disorder of stomach, extreme
lethargy followed by increased excite-
ment. It appears sometimes to obey the
laws of intermittent fever.

Treatment. The reduction of arterial
action being demanded. V. S. proves the most
important remedy. - By opening a vein in
some other part of the body we invite the
Blood to it & thus relieve the lungs. The

quantity of Blood abstracted should be large.
My own practice in bad cases of Haemoptysis is
to take away so much Blood at once, as to make
a decided impression on the system, unless the
flow of Blood be before checked - It is recom-
mended by some to restrict the Lancet to vigorous
and robust patients. That it is more urgently
demanded in these cases is true. But it hap-
pens that a large proportion of cases arise
not from a redundancy of Blood, but from a
congestion in a particular part and this
occurs more commonly in the weak & valetudi-
nary than others. And to remove this local con-
gestion as the lungs are but disposed to take on
inflammation and suppuration which con-
stitute pulmonary consumption, copious &c.
is demanded.

While the operation is going on & afterwards
Common Salt, given in the dose of a tea-
spoonful every 10 or 15 minutes, proves prompt
and often decisive in its effects in checking the
hemorrhage - It acts on the Gauces, the impression
being extended by sympathy to the Lungs.
It should be put on the tongue in substance
gradually dissolved then & swallowed. If
given in solution it produces nausea or vom-
iting but no beneficial effect.

Cold applications are to be made to
the Throat and armpits. And the practice
of wrapping the whole body in a sheet wet
with vinegar or cold ice or pump water has
been tried. This is bold practice, but it
does not want for attestations of its effi-

-cacy -

* We gain no advantage by giving this
medicine in very large doses as it then ap-
pears to purge and appears no longer to
exert an astringent quality.

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Of late the treatment by Sicc: Saturni has
become common. It should be preceded by J.S.
as when this has not been attended to. It has
often proved deleterious. The mode of admini-
stration is to give 2 or 3 grs. in combination
with Opium at short intervals. But it is
only useful where the haemorrhage has been
originally trifling or has become so by the use
of more efficient remedies—

Some repose much confidence in Cham.
It is one of the most active of our astringents.
But I do not regard it lightly as a remedy in
Hemoptysis. I should rather use it as a pre-
ventative. But I place much more confidence
in its powers in other hemorrhages.

Certain preparations of Zinc have been
highly recommended. But I cannot say

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much of them on the preparations of Copper
from my own experience

The Narcotics have been employed - No Benefit
I imagine would arise from the use of ⁷⁴ Henbane
or Hemlock which have been recommended,
Opium I think might prove useful, but how
a large dose of it would operate in the first
stages of Hemoptysis I do not know. Evidence
in support of its utility is not wanting -
When I have prescribed it there has been
great irritation & a hacking cough, in which
case it is generally acknowledged to be useful.
Digitalis from its known effects on the
circulation has been recommended in hemor-
rhage. As a substitute for the Laurel where
that can be employed it is inefficacious
and not to be trusted. But when there

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is considerable mobility and weakness and
the lancet inadmissible. digitalis is useful.

Cemettes have been used in Hemoptysis
and active vomiting in some instances has
promptly suppressed the hemorrhage. But
owing to its hazardous nature, the practice
has been laid aside. Though Dr. Willis has been
for 51 years in the practice of treating hem-
orrhages from the lungs with emetics and
-lone. Condemning the use of active vomiting
in the commencement. I concur in the opinion
of their usefulness in small doses. I can re-
-commend Specacuan as an important
remedy under such circumstances. It should
be given so as to produce nausea in the
dose of 1 or 2 grs Specac: with a small por-
-tion of opium

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Refrigerants are to be employed. To these belong the Neutral Salts, and of these the Nitrate of Potash, is the most valuable, & is often injudiciously employed. It has not the power of checking the disease & given when the blood flows freely; it is productive of no benefit.

The Acids are given with the same view though more astringent, whether they are endowed with such a power to any great degree I cannot positively determine. The best of them is the Sulphuric Acid.

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Purgings. is to be employed whether with a view to reduction of vascular action or the removal of irritation. As soon as the flow of Blood is checked purgatives are to be administered and the saline articles are preferable. You should be careful not to give Magnesia which being a flaky substance may lodge about the larynx cause irritation and coughing and a renewal of the hemorrhage.

Local Applications. There are the cold applications to the throat and arm pits. But when the hemorrhage is profuse topical depletion cupping or a blister, is demanded. In some cases where we cannot resort to the lancet & when the patient will not bear the topical loss of blood. dry cupping will prove useful.

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Medical men are divided in opinion as regards
the place to which the blister should be applied. I
cannot entertain the least doubt that the Great
is the proper place and that as a general rule, the
nearer the blister is applied to the seat of the
disease the better. The only cases in which we
depart from this is where we wish to interrupt
the chain of morbid associations.

The moment we are consulted in a case of
Hæmoptysis we should enjoin rest in bed
with the shoulders elevated and the lower
extremities extended. The chamber should
be kept cool and well ventilated. Compa-
-ny should be excluded and the patient
not allowed to talk. The diet should
consist of demulcent drinks slightly acidula-
-ted and the bowels kept in a soluble state
by oil or neutral salts.

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I have now given the treatment of
Hæmoptysis of increased action and shall
now pass to that of an opposite character
falling in the class of ^{of} Passive Hemorrhages
and which occurs in the weak and valetudinari-
-ny, especially those of a scrofulous habit.

Treatment. Few tonics are demanded, and
Peruvian bark is of high repute in these cases
and is given either alone or in combination with
myrrh or the chalybeate preparations. The latter
of these are highly serviceable. The muriate is the
best. But the sulphate answers well.

Alum is more useful here than in active Hæmop-
-tysis, but I do not here repose much confidence
in it.

Nitric and Sulphuric acids are employed
when extensive ulceration with hectic fever

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exists. The Nitre is the best. But for moderating the flow of blood the Sulphuric is preferable.

This plan of treatment may be assisted by moderate exercise, ~~of~~ ~~excess~~, Exercise on Horseback is the best, But before permitting it to the patient we must ascertain that the system is in a proper condition to bear it - If there is action in the pulse and general excitement of the system, it will cause an increase of the humor - stage -

Unhappily many of these cases of Hemoptysis leave behind a disposition to a relapse, Hence the patient should avoid every cause of increased excitement. The food should be mild

The patient should be careful to avoid

taking cold, as nothing is so liable to reproduce the disease as a cold -

When this predisposition exists we should watch with care the state of the pulse and respiration,

The whole Antiphlogistic plan should be pursued and perpetual blisters applied. When there is considerable local determination they should be placed over the affected part. Under other circumstances, to the extremities

A moderate salivation sometimes removes the disease by substituting the miasma. But this is inadmissible in that species of consumption which arises from tubercles. Emetics in the latter case, are entitled to much confidence. If all these fail Removal to a warm climate or a sea voyage if practicable -



I next come to speak of -

Hæmatemesis

This has been confounded with Haemoptysis but it should be and readily is distinguished. Hemorrhage from the stomach is preceded by no pulmonary affection. The Blood is uniformly dark and gummy and oftentimes mixed with the contents and is brought up by vomiting.

It is produced by all the causes mentioned as producing other hemorrhages, but more commonly from Corruption or from violent emetics, or acid spirits or acrid substance taken into the stomach. It may be vicarious with the other discharges as the menstrual or hemorrhoidal & it may be caused by an obstruction of the Liver or Spleen. When it comes from the liver it is denominated Melana.

When there is violent vomiting which
is often the case in Haematemesis a Blister
should be applied over the epigastric
region, it allays vomiting at the same
time aids in suspending the Hemorrhage—

It is also symptomatic of malignant fever, as Typhus - Yellow Fever - Scarletine Maligna -

The Treatment is to be governed by circumstances. If the pulse is vigorous & if there are evident marks of inflammatory action. I.S. is the other treatment recommended for active hemorrhage. See the Muriated Liniment of Iron answer well - Some practitioners say they have done more good with Apl: Febr. in the dose of 10-15 or 20 drops every fifteen minutes than any other remedy -

Cold drinks have been recommended, but my own experience with them is not sufficient to determine of their usefulness

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transferred to another dish
and then will be ready
to be served.

In these cases the stomach is exceedingly irritable and there is such constant vomiting that no one remedy can be retained. To check this the usual remedies are to be employed and a blister applied to the epigastric region. Some practitioners have advised to resort to the rectum as a medium for the application of our remedies, but I have never met with a case where it was necessary -

When it arises from the suppression of some annual discharge as the menses or piles. Then should be restored by the appropriate remedies -

Another species of *Hematemesis* ^{sometimes} occurs in females at the age of puberty and is best treated by plumping. I suppose it to be a disease vicarious

Of Hematuria

This is always a symptomatic hemorrhage.
It arises from violence or malignant fevers
and is always in these latter cases a dangerous
symptom

Treatment. When it arises from violence
and there are symptoms of febrile excitement -
V. S. & bleeding, the application of cups & a blister
over the loins. When it arises from a calculus in
the ureter, the proceeding with the use of the
warm bath - & if there is much pain the
use of opium -

with the nurses and that it is mainly dependant
on a constipated state of the bowels.

I now come to speak of -
— Epistaxis —

It is a hemorrhage to which ~~persons~~^{males} are
peculiarly liable about the age of puberty.
But it rarely takes place in girls as at this time
of life the menstrual discharge commences.
The causes are inducing it are. Blow, a
squatting posture, immoderate exercise.
tight ligatures about the neck as a tight
cravat

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It sometimes comes on without premonition
though oftentimes it is preceded by Vertigo or
Pain and heat *tinnitus aurium* -
flushed and tenuid countenance

or Throbbing of the temporal arteries.

Sometimes it puts on the febrile character
there are cold feet, chills, & flushings, constipa-
-ted bowels -

Treatment. The first indication is to
check the flow of blood, when profuse. The
second to do away the tendency to its recurrence.

To answer the first - The patient should
be placed in a proper position and cold should
be applied to the back of the neck, the nose
& the sternum. The nostrils should be plugged

with depths of lint or sponge, dry, or soaked previously in some astringent fluid or covered with flour, powdered charcoal or the powder of burnt cork or chalk or American Bole or any such substance. Articles of this nature form a coat over the surface of the nostrils, which stops up the mouths of the vessels. Blowing powdered charcoal into the nostrils by means of a quill is often serviceable.

If these means prove ineffectual we must resort to Drs. and the Head or in case of extreme emergency the whole body should be immersed under cold water. This remedy should be continued for 10 or 15 or 20 minutes.

Epistaxis although usually a trifling disease, is yet sometimes so profuse, as to occasion the death of the patient. These cases generally occur in persons of a cachetic habit. To give tone to the system we employ the bark alone or in combination with the chalybeate or myrrh. The Mineral Acids are tonics, and may often be advantageously employed. The same may be said of the Sack. Diet. - Daily regulated exercise is important. The diet should be nutritious but not feverish.

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To answer the second indication. The patient should avoid all exciting causes. The diet should be low. Heating and stimulating drinks are to be excluded, occasional ~~vis~~ is to be resorted to and in a case of great determination to the head topical depletion is to be employed.

Emetics are highly advantageous - The habitual use of Nitre proves beneficial. And a blister to the back of the neck is one of the best remedies I know of. to prevent epistaxis - To answer the same purpose, blisters are often sometimes applied to the extremities. They are here supposed to act on the principle of reversion -

The alternative use of Mercury has been recommended -

* Cases of this kind are attended with
giddiness, pain in the head and loins,
dyspnoea and a full and corded pulse.

Of Uterine Hemorrhage. 59

This may arise from the same causes as other hemorrhages and or from others peculiar to itself as. Frequent labours or miscarriages, especially venereal. Menorrhagia is the most frequent form of this disease -

Treatment. Sometimes it is combined with increased vascular action, Then V.S. Bunging and low regimen are to be employed. After V.S. has been resorted to, Astringents will prove efficacious - Of these the Sack, Satur: stand, Sigh in repute and does display extraordinary powers - Specacuanha stands next to Sack. Satis and is to be given in maceating dose, with opium. Digitalis has of late been recommended as a substitute for the lancet. But there is no substitute for the lancet when there is increased

Alum was for a time much employed
but it has now given place to Suck: Sal: -
Specac: It may be given in combination with
Kino or Catechu -

+ This is especially the case when
a large vesel has been ruptured

Plugging the vagina with cloths is
often useful -

arterial action - After arterial action has been subdued, we may recur to digitalis if the hemorrhage be not copious. It is apt to produce an tonic relaxation of the vessels and an increase of the hemorrhage by this means. Of late the practice of treating uterine and other hemorrhages with Opium has been employed.

It does appear to me that prescribed in the early stage of the disease it must prove injurious. But when there are spasmodic pains of the uterus during which the flow is increased Opium proves the best of remedies.

Topical applications - The best of these is cold applied to the abdomen plaudendum or vagina - An injection of a solution of Gacch: Sal: into the vagina or rectum proves useful and what is curious the injection into the rectum operates more

powerfully than an injection of it into the vagina.

Uterine hemorrhages almost or frequently occur with an atonic state of the uterus and is marked by the relaxed muscles, hypopxia, nervous affections.

It is in leucophlegmatic women who have frequently miscarried. That we commonly meet these cases.

Treatment. Tonics as Peur. bark alone or in combination with the chalybeates or with lime water ^{is} useful. The best preparation I ever tried was an infusion of bark in lime water. Nitric and Sulphuric acids. Hins and Eclectus are serviceable. And Alum has been strongly recommended, and in this state of the disease its reputation is unimpaired.

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A generous but not a heating diet should be allowed
The cold bath, moderate exercise and whatever tends
to invigorate the system are to be employed.

About the period of the cessation of the menses
The secretory action of the Uterus about to cease
becomes impaired and irregular and pure blood
is discharged in varying quantities and at
irregular intervals. But can, occur at a more
advanced period of life when there is a small
though constant oozing of blood from the uterus
attended with pain in the back & limbs &
called by Rush - Hamoptysis of the uterus, as
the blood appears to be spit out by the organ
In these cases there is incipient Schistos or an
approach to it and the os tuncæ is enlarged or
indurated - The Treatment consists of small
bleeding, moderate salivation, low diet, and

The most common causes of this disease, are
habitual constipation & frequent passing
especially with articles which act particu-
-larly on the rectum. as also, constant riding

an avoiding of all exciting causes, the blood
should be taken away in the quantity of
every 10 or 15 days

In a more advanced stage of the disease
when Prolixibus is established a combination
of Arsenic and Cinto proves eminently useful
I think I have seen 8 or 10 cases of Prolixibus
utterly cured by this remedy

I shall now say merely a few words
concerning

The Hemorrhoids.

as it is a disease which will fall under
the attention of the Professor of Surgery.
The Treatment is to be conducted on

For Horseback's mechanical pressure on
or the veins as in pregnancy -

* R₄ - Fresh. Gouland - 3ij - Spermaceti 3ij -
off these make an ointment and add Lead 3ij -
and Goulands Ext: of Lead 3i -

The Bals. Copair - or Spt. Cerb. may
be given in the dose of 20 or 30 drops three
or four times in 24 hours -

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general principles by Bleeding and Keeping the
the bowels open by gentle laxatives and abating
heat and inflammation if they exist. As local
applications leeches are most advantageous.
The parts may be anointed with various oint-
ments - as the annised or an the Stramonium
ointment. The soft Ext of Cicuta used as an
enreguard is useful. Lotions of Lead water
and Laudanum are useful. As is a bread &
milk poultice with the surface covered with
Lead water and Laudanum. The common
tar ointment is often beneficial. When
much pain accompanies the disease the injection
of Laudanum or introduction of a supposito-
-ry of opium into the rectum procures relief.
After the inflammation has been reduced
riding on horseback has cured the disease.

The Hemorrhoidal discharge is often critical
and in these cases is not to be suppressed, un-
less that it is so profuse as to be dangerous.
Should it be improperly suppressed, it
may be retarded by the use of Aloes, or the
effects of the suppression may be alleviated
by deploration by Leeches.

The relief afforded by the Hemorrhoidal
discharge in fever, in visceral obstructions and
in diseases of the Brain, is not the consequence
of the small quantity of Blood lost, but the
reaction to another part. This a fact is abun-
dantly proved by the fact that Hemorrhoidal
tumours afford the same relief when there is
no discharge. The Medical men of France are
aware of their efficacy sometimes produce them
in the cure of other diseases, but they are

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painful and should be cured, whenever this
is admissible.

Neglected piles often produce fistula in ano.

When the discharge is frequent & in large quan-
-tities it produces - Dyspepsia

In inflammation of the mucous coat
Dysentery & Diarrhoea

In that of the peritoneal covering. Symp-
toms resembling those of pleuro-pneu-

In that of the muscular coat

Adams &c

of the
Digestive System

I shall now treat of diseases of the digestive system - first of the diseases of the stomach and afterwards of those of the bowels.

The stomach is of peculiar importance in the animal economy and the ^{a slight} injury done to it proves always pernicious, & generally fatal.

The stomach is liable to the phlegmonous, and suppulsive inflammation - I shall at present speak of the phlegmonous. This may be excited by all the causes which produce the phlegmasia by cold - cold drinks, blows and peritonial inflammation by a cold poisonously matter taken into the stomach

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The symptoms are, pain in the epigastric region
Frequent vomiting, a small hard and corded pulse
diarrhoea

The disease runs on rapidly, and if not soon checked
there will be an aggravation of the symptoms
with great debility, turned abdomen vom-
iting of dark matter resembling the
discharged from a croaker's gills
The disease is sometimes only indicated by pain
in the toes or in the muscles or in
the scrotum or by symptoms of Hydrocephalus,
and it may exist in the highest possible degree
without one symptom attending.

The only disease with which it can be confounded
are enteritis and peritonitis: you will learn how to dis-
tinguish them, when I come to treat of these diseases.

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Dissection -

exhibits red streaks or a stellated appearance of the villous coat of the stomach or a general suffusion or inflammatory blush or an effusion of blood and in malignant fever or when corrosive poisons have been swallowed gangrene and ulceration or erosion of one or more coats of the stomach. But in people who have died without any disease ^{only} hanging, the stomach exhibits appearances of inflammation. On a distinction between the imitative appearance of inflammation and those of actual inflammation we may consider the effusion of coagulable lymph. and when corrosive poisons have been taken, the erosion of the coats of the stomach.

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Treatment. As we have active inflammation Dr. O is an efficacious remedy and though the pulse does not seem to indicate it, we must deplete freely taking away 20 or 30 oz of blood at once and as we deplete the powers of the system will be developed. Topical depletion by cups followed by blisters are highly useful. By these means we subdue inflammation and to quiet the irritability of the stomach we have resource to lime water and milk. The effervescent draught or -

To open the bowels we resort to laxative enemata or Calomel with Opium or Calomel by itself 14 or 16 gr every half hour

Demulcent drinks which have been recommended in large quantities are pernicious, as they offend the stomach and keep up vomiting

A little drink should be given as possible. The proper drinks are - toast and water, Barley or Green Arabic water, balm tea or Seltzer water.

As the system is liable to sink when the tanks place we endeavour to raise it by
or Tepid water & the external use of the rubefacient
remedies

Of Distresses, &c.

Of Gastritis of the ordinary nature I have nothing more to say. But I must advert to the disorder of the stomach arising from the deleterious action of certain articles upon it. These articles are numerous. They have been variously divided and arranged into classes. But for it is sufficient.

To divide them into the Narcotic & Corrosive poisons - Of the former

Opium is the most conspicuous and is frequently taken in an overdose by accident or for the purposes of suicide

Treatment. Here we endeavour to excite vomiting and the most active emetics are to be employed. The combination of Tart: Tartar: & Siccac: proves most effectual & the doses of it should be large and repeated at short intervals - The Sulph: Zinc: is not adapted to the cases of poisons, as much as it has been recommended - In some cases no emetic will operate. Vomiting may here be induced sometimes, by distending the stomach with tepid water, by cataplasms over the epigastric regions, by tickling the fauces with a feather or by an enema

of Dr. Anton: - But when every attempt to excite vomiting fails, we can pump the air out of the stomach, by means of an apparatus which will be shown by Dr. Prof. Gerg: and with which we should all be provided -

The effects of the opium may remain on the system after it is evacuated. To counteract this it is common to keep the patient moving, to apply Sinepissm to the feet and to administer stimulating emetics. How severe castigation may answer I know not. It has the effect on dogs as was proved by the experiment of Bocchare - Coffee and the vegetable acids, or Carb: Amno: may be taken largely. You will find it laid down that vinegar or lemon juice counteract the effects of opium. Yet directly contrary to this is the fact. They

After a short stay at a neighboring town he took
a ride on horseback to the mountains. He
spent the night in a cabin in the woods.

increase its effect. Twenty drops of Laudanum combined with a quantity of vinegar act as powerfully as thirty without it. But after the Laudanum or Opium has been evacuated and nothing remains, but the effects of the action of opium. Vinegar is the best remedy, not the antagonist of opium but as a counteragent to its effects. Tobacco has the effect of prostrating the vital action more than any other remedy.

Vol: Alk: is the most effectual remedy, or counteragent to the action of Opium.

But after all our best endeavours, the patient may die or a fever more of a congestive than of an inflammatory character may set in. This febrile state produced by opium does not demand

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depletion. But soon Stimulants and tonics are required

Other articles in this class are Digitalis - To-bacco. Laurel and Belladonna. The effects of these articles is more directly sedative. no reaction taking place. Then after evacuating the stomach we should have resource to remedies to sustain life - or Apt. Tinct: Wine. Brandy and Vol. Alk: - It is stated by Beddoes that the best remedy for an inordinate dose of Digitalis is opium. but this is not a proper remedy and the best practice consists in the use of Brandy & water

I shall now make a few remarks on the inordinate effects of an inordinate quantity of ardent spirits on the system. It is marked by

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great determination to the Head. Marked by
Florid or livid countenance, wild eye, protruding
Lips, difficult & stertorous respiration with many of
the ordinary symptoms of apoplexy. As the
treatment of this and real apoplexy, is differ-
-ent it is of consequence to distinguish them.
which may be done by inquiring, and the odour
of the breath

The Treatment is the same I have detailed
in relation to Opium. Vomiting - Acidulated
drinks and coffee or cold applications to the Head.
If there is distinctly apoplectic condition
general bleeding or topical depletion from the
Head by cups &c. - As a consequence of intox-
-ication Fever sometimes takes place, which
is to be managed on the same plan as the
Fever arising from the action of opium.

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The inflammatory diseases of drunkards hardly ever admit of the ordinary treatment, to any great extent. We seen this in the patients of the Alm's House.

My remarks on the fever of intoxication must be received with some limitations, as in cases when the patient becomes thus intoxicated who is not in the habit of drinking to excess. V.S is borne much better than in the case of habitual drunkards, but not so well as in ordinary inflammatory fevers.

Mania a Pottii

This species of insanity is met with in confirmed drunkards and does not appear imme-

the fair, is turned a suffused, the
patient companion of violent Head,
a the

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directly on the subdience of the stimulating effects of the liquor, but two or three days after and sometimes a much longer period.

Withholding the liquor suddenly from a person who has been in the practice of drinking a great deal - quantity every day, will produce this disease.

The symptoms are an alteration of the countenance the eyes red and fiery wild, the carotid arteries pulsating strongly, skin hot and parched, pulse strong, full and readily compressible, great gastric distress, violent vomiting so that nothing can be retained although there is insatiable thirst, violent tremors & muscular relaxation, paroxysms of inconceivable strength. This state of excitement does not continue long & is succeeded by lassi-

Sometimes seen effusion, or extravasa-
tion of blood

- tude and convulsions ^{occurring} ~~exceeding~~ ~~each other~~
at short intervals - The mind is affected
by painful hallucinations as the ~~as~~
may be the patient vociferate loudly or
remain quiet & timid with various apprehensions

What occurs particularly is the patient is
apprehensive the house will fall on him
and endeavours to prop up what he supposes
the tottering walls with his hands. He is sus-
picious of persons from without ~~concern~~
in to baulk him or lurking about
his room & will not let them touch him

Digestion shows such appearances as
might be expected from the symptoms
The stomach appears highly inflamed & the
liver highly diseased sometimes it is ulcerous
at other covered with tubercles or containing an
abscess -

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The brain exhibits serous effusion or extravasation of blood though the quantity of either of these fluids is not great.

The thoracic viscera are generally affected and serous effusions in that cavity are by no means rare.

Treatment. The appearance indicating a necessity for depletion and expectoration as the patient soon sinks, cordial & stimulating remedies are demanded. Little more is necessary in a mild case than ~~the~~ ^{the} free respiration with laudanum & stimulating and keep the patient quiet in a dark room free from all interruption.

or the Structure of Hops

Sometimes an inordinate quantity of opium & other ordinary stimulants will produce no effect. Then an Emetic often proves beneficial and should be given in large doses as 20 or 30 gr. Tart:- Antim: or several dr. of Sperac:-

After copious evacuation of the Stomach. The sleep-producing effects will be produced by Opium so administered as to produce sleep, which is the sine qua non of recovery

When there is a state of great debility. The following articles will be found serviceable. Viz - The combination of Camphor & Opium - The Vol. alk: The musk julep. The watery solution of Asparatida or strong Brandy toddy and all remedies of a cordial nature -

The Diet should consist of oysters. jellies

or nourishing soups with wine and Spices.

Even when convalescence is established the same treatment

Malt liquors prove highly serviceable -

To relieve the nervous tremors, Garlic

Vol: Alk: Hoffmann Anodyne Liqueur
and to relieve morbid vigilance. Tinct: Hem:
Lupil: is better than any other remedy

Of the Mineral Poisons -

You will receive information of the mode of action and best chemical tests of these poisons from another chain. My duty is to point out the best means of preventing or curing their morbid effects -

The cure of their morbid effects is by much the same practice as I have laid down for the treatment of inflammation of the stomach, bowels and ^{the} other modes of excrements - the best exciting vomiting are as much demanded here as in the case of Narotic poisons being taken. But as regards the mineral poisons we have more reason to confide in antidotes or restitutives which may decompose them and destroy their poisonous properties.

metallic taste, structure of the
throat -

at first there is considerable ex-
citement -

I shall now proceed to state to you
some of the most common of these poisons
and their antidotes. — And first of the

Mercurial preparations of these the
Corrosive sublimate most frequently acts
as a poison but the effects of all of them are
much the same and demand the same
treatment. The symptoms occasioned by
them are great thirst, anxiety, lancinating
pains of the stomach and bowels, vomiting
first of mucus afterwards of dark matter re-
sembling black vomit. The skin cold and clam-
my and considerable prostration of strength
As the disease advances the debility becomes greater,
there is a diarrhoea the stools consisting
of matter resembling that vomited up-
^{cold} difficult respiration sweating violent
cramps, convulsions and death.

The white of eggs is the best of the two -

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This description answers for all the metallic poisons

For the Mercurial Preparations. Albumen is the antidote it combining with the ^{poison} and converting it into a harmless mass. The white of eggs or new milk is given. But the stomach should if possible be first emptied

For the Preparations of Tin. The antidote is the same - These failing or if not called until the system is under the full operation of the poison the treatment is to be conducted on general principles

The only peculiar symptoms of the operation of Copper as a poison are the peculiar taste in the mouth and the profuse discharge of saliva almost amounting to pyrosis.

much astrigent & metallic
taste

Somtimes it produces such a degree
of debility that vomiting does not take
place, the symptoms then resemble those
of Malaria & poter-

The antidote for the preparations of Copper is sugar Syrup or any saccharine matter - vomiting being premised -

The Nitrate of Silver produces no peculiar symptoms, by which its operation can be distinguished

The Muriate of Soda is the proper antidote

Lead - is discovered by the sweet taste in the mouth & by the violent purging with tormentus terrors and Bloody stools which it produces - Sulph: Soda or Sulph: Magnus: is the proper antidote. The same practice is to be pursued with regard to Tartar

The Antimonials preparations produce Retentive vomiting and extreme debility

The antidotes for them are. The Infus: or Deco: of Peur: Bark - & strong tea, & Infus: Gall: and other powerful vegetable astringents -

Nitre in an overdose produces
most violent symptoms. the treatment
is to evacuate the stomach & obviate
absorbility and if reaction takes place
the Antiphlogistic treatment is to be
resorted to and under such circumstances
the use of a cathartic is to be avoided.

There is nothing peculiar in the poisonous operation of the Mineral Acids except great heat in the stomach

The antidote is Calcined Barytes, we should be careful not to give much water when it is the Sulphuric Acid on account of the chemical action which takes place on the union.

The appearance of the alkalis is known by a urinous and acrid taste. Acetic Acid is the antidote -

No Antidotes have been discovered for Bismuth, Zinc, the preparations of Gold, or Arsenic, nor for Phosphorous ~~or Nitre~~

Whether the efficacy of the antidotes above detailed will be confirmed by future experience I do not know. The utility of Saccharine matters as an antidote for copper is

already denied -

We should not resort to Antidotes un-
till the poison is evacuated from the stomach.

An Antidote for Arsenic is a desideratum as
the most violent vomiting will not remove
the whole of it from the stomach.

The practice when arsenic has been taken
is, after vomiting to give demulcent drinks,
as Flax seed tea or Barley water. It encou-
rages the action of the arsenic and should be
studiously avoided. The same may be
said of the alkaline Sulphurets.

Notwithstanding our efforts a most serious
condition often times ensues and the stomach
inflames and in some respects the symptoms
resemble those of Yellow Fever and the treat-
ment is the same which I have detailed as
proper in that epidemic -

and all the means used to
calm the irritation of the stomach

P. G. is employed if there are signs of active inflammation and increased vascular action, and advantage will be derived from a blister over the epigastric region.

When the stomach is labouring ^{and the effects of} arsenic or corrosive sublimate this treatment does not answer. In these cases there is an intense burning at the foot of the stomach. Vomiting of dark matter, difficulty of deglutition, nervous tremors, paralysis. Stuttering & laborious respiration and low muttering delirium, pulse diminutive & transverse, hiccup & spasms, cold sweats. It is often employed by the mouth & subfascia to extenuate ^{the} heat sometimes does not occur till after some days.

Dyspepsia

This is a disease of ordinary occurrence and which is extremely difficult & perplexing in its management. Its symptoms are nausea - vomiting, sour eructations, pyrosis, gnawing sensation in the stomach, especially when empty, constipation, furred tongue, chills, small pulse, irregular & disturbed sleep. The appetite is not always the same.

Sometimes the appetite is vitiated, soliciting most improper articles, as dirt chalk or unripe fruit. Sometimes the mind is affected

Sometimes it extends to the head & neck & there is acute pain of the back or side

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The vision is also sometimes affected by derange-
ment of the stomach - Palpitation and palpitation
are occasionally caused by this disease

It is induced by intemperance in eating
or drinking or by the use of strong tea or coffee
or of by the use of acids or undigested or indi-
gestible food. The habit of taking certain
medicines. The inordinate use of ardent spi-
rits or tobacco. especially venery. or the Habit-
ual use of nitre. Sedentary occupation. in-
-dolence. intense study. or great vexation or
grief or exposure to cold or cold feet -

It may also proceed from disease of the
liver. pancreas. spleen or uterus -

Dissection exhibits a variety of appearances
Commonly the stomach is found relaxed
and flabby. Sometimes it exhibits every

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appearance of chronic inflammation and in
drunkards the surface of the stomach is smooth
and polished. The villi and rugae being removed.
In some cases there is ulceration of the pylorus
and in others ulceration of the liver, pancreas
or spleen.

Treatment. Embarrassing cases arise from
the numberless and diversified forms of the
disease. But I shall detail to you the
practice to be pursued in the most com-
mon forms of it.

The first indication is to cleanse the sto-
mach. Senna, is preferable for this purpose
as it is sufficiently active and is supposed
to exert a peculiar action on the disease.

Mild laxatives are serviceable, The saline articles are to be avoided. Rhubarb is serviceable as well on account of its tonic as its Laxative properties. If it should be objectionable on account of its astringent nature this may be obviated by combining it with Castile soap or Magnesia. But the Laxative with which I have been best pleased, is a mixture of Lac Sulphuris and Calcined Magnesia. When the Sulphur proves disagreeable it may be omitted and Magnesia may be given alone or in combination with chalk or oyster shells. When pills are preferable Rhubarb may be given formed into pills with Castile soap - Or pills may be formed from a combination of laxatives: such as Lee's pills are highly valuable in Dyspepsia.

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After the Alimentary canal has been eva-
-uated we have recourse to tonics. The vegetable bitters,
especially Gentian Columbus. Quapia. Hop. Peruv.
bark are useful. The latter article is given in
Infus: or Decoc: but my own experience does
not allow me to recommend it. The Hop is
peculiarly suited to the cases of drunkards.
The Mineral Tonics are useful and above
all of them are the preparations of Iron. The
Carbonate or rust of iron may be given
in the form of chalybiate wine or pills. But
I am inclined to prefer the Sulphate of iron
in the form of pills. The Phosphate of iron
possesses much the same properties and may
be given in the same manner and dose.

I have found chewing 2 or 3 almonds
sometimes of use -

*R₄ Calc: potas: Gum: Aleb: Sack: Alb: Sph: Lao:
Compi: - a - a - 3ij. Tinct: Opii: gtt - XXX. Aqua
flavialis 3iij or V - See ft. S. Tabl. 8. full ^{water} ~~purple~~

R₄ Aqua Ammo: Calc: Magnes: - a - a 3i-
Aqua Cinnam: 3ij - Aqua Flav: 3vi -
See ft.

I have now spoken of the more common form of Dyspepsia. There are some cases accompanied by some peculiar affection demanding particular treatment. Of some of the more common of these affections I shall now speak.

Cardialgia arising from the presence of acid. The most effectual remedy is a emetic, but this is not always admissible. Lime water & milk are excellent. The alkalies and absorbents are useful. Either of the fixed alkalies will answer and may be given in the annexed form.

The Vol. Alk is not always useful and may be given in the ordinary mode or according to the annexed formula.

The infusion of Hickory ashes and root prove ~~effectual~~ highly useful in many cases.

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In that painful affection of the stomach
frequently accompanying dyspepsia, termed
Gastralgia, Opium Ether. Clark Spt. Tinct:
or some other antispasmodic will be found
useful, of these however Opium is the best.
New Milk is very successfully employed in
some of these cases.

Distending the stomach with tepid water
often proves beneficial. Equally so, the taking
of a small portion of Boiling water. The for-
mer acts by relaxing, the latter by stimulating
the stomach.

To prevent a recurrence of the affection
advantage is derived from Hira siccata
Elixir Proprietatis. Drams, Cordial. Vol:
Tinct: Guia: Spt: Tinct: or Sul Nitrate of
Bismuth. If the spasm is alarming or there

remedies prove ineffectual. A blister over the stomach is often singularly efficacious.

Pyrosis is another affection that calls our attention. It is endemic in Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Scotland and in some parts of our Western states. Linnaeus attributes it to the use of smoked or meat. In some cases it has been traced to a low and pernicious diet, while in others it appears to arise from no particular cause. Though in this country it arises most frequently from excess in eating or drinking.

Emetics are very useful not only to empty the stomach and prepare the way for other remedies but also to as producing an alternative effect on that organ.

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There are some other remedies, which answer extremely well after the stomach has been thus prepared - as the prepared chalk, the alkali - lime water and milk. Opium is useful, but I have not seen it exert any other than a palliative effect. Sugar of Lead, Oil of Amber, Sub-nitrate of Bismuth have been recommended. *I have found the*
 fit of Jesper the only useful -

Palpitations, of the heart are troublesome, and may arise from ~~from~~ affections of the stomach or organic derangement of the heart or great blood-vessels &c. &c. &c. At present I shall only treat of the former. In this case it is caused by a peculiar sympathy between the stomach & heart. and it is often difficult to distinguish

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between the two species as oftentimes there is no
precise diagnosis - The only way in which we
can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion is from
the history of the case and if it arises from
the stomach it will be combined with dys-
-pepsia - Antacids and Antispasmodics
are the remedies for it - It is impossible to
conceive how violent are the palpitations a-
-rising from gastric irritation.

The affections of the Head differ in
different cases - The most common form
is the Nervous or Sick Headache

Another affection is. Violent Pain of
the Scalp resembling the doloureux and best
managed by emetics frequently repeated
Dyspepsia whether in its simplest form or
combined with any of those affections, just

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Salvinia

Mentioned and when there is no organic affection of the stomach or chylopoetic viscera may be continued by habit & can only be overcome by remedies making a strong impression on the system

The Gastro liquor & bile of the ox have been recommended, (the latter dried by the heat of a sand bath in a dish) and formed into pills & act as a certain and active laxative -

Much more may be accomplished by the alternative use of Mercury, -

You will occasionally be called to another dyspeptic affection which may be traced to the action of ardent spirits upon the stomach. The symptoms are Nausea, flatulence & eructations, loss of appetite, and the food is

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rejected or imperfectly digested. Prompt relief is afforded by Opium and a moderate allowance of stimulants

Digestion in these cases reveals no inconsiderable organic disease of the stomach and neighbouring viscera

The cure is to be sought in the complete reformation of the habit of the patient

In form of the disease I have frequently met with resembling a slow chronic inflammation of the stomach. This sometimes occurs in intemperate people but is at other times in persons the most regular in these respects. The symptoms of it are. Pain in the stomach

But pulmonary is not the only organ
in disengagement which takes place.

The duodenum is often seriously
affected.

As an auxiliary measure topical bleeding
by leeches would be undoubtedly useful

tenderness upon pressure of the epigastrum
 The pulse hard corded and quick. Fever of
 the hectic type. Swollen cheek and so ma-
 ny of the symptoms of incipient tubercular
 consumption that it may readily be confounded
 with it. And it has by its continuance pro-
 -duced pulmonary derangement of that char-
 -acter. (Disease is propagated from the stomach
 to the lungs. Sometimes disease of the lungs is
 occasioned by the irritation of worms or indi-
 -gestible substances in order in the alimentary
 canal & constipation of the bowels has been known
 to produce pulmonary consumption and in these
 cases the disease is removed when ~~the same~~ ^{when} ~~is~~ ^{it} done away -)

In this form of Dyspepsia small and less
 frequent bleedings answer well. Small and

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An epigaeic to the epigaeum
is always in this case of
area -

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reputed doses of Specac: prove useful. So does
the alternative use of Mercury. All this treat-
ment is to be preceded by evacuations of the
prima via - ~~The Nit. Mar. and bath recommended~~

When Dyspepsia arises from Hepatic dis-
ease. Mercury and the Mineral acids are
the appropriate remedies.

Extract of Dandelion in the dose of 10 or 12
grains 3 or 4 times a day I have found useful
in some cases.

Diet. We should select such articles, as are
most readily digestible.

Milk diet is to be preferred and it is sometimes
necessary for the patient to live on it altogether.
It relieves cardialgia, Pyrosis and palpitations.

Chocolate properly prepared will agree perfectly
well with many dyspeptic stomachs. Black tea

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o Slightly cooked

Geese ducks or fish in admissible

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may be used. but coffee and green tea are never admirable. At dinner the patient may eat beef. mutton, white poultry, game or oysters.

* Veal, lamb, pork and vegetables are forbidden. There is no species of meat that I know of that is not micturitious - stale leavened bread or crackers without butter, or bread made with unbolted flour which last is of a case-tine nature and not easily digestible are employed -

No cakes nor toast are allowable. I know that it is a common opinion that dry toast is useful. but I am confident this is not the case as it is liable to become sour & is indigestible

Don't let him take any exercise for
an hour or two before meal

Don't disgust him with the odour of the viandas
but bring them cold

You should direct your patient to eat fre-
quently and his food should not be mixed
but consist of but one article. The patient
should drink but little. And when there is
little appetite you should not let the patient
beforehand know what he is to eat. Do not dis-
-gust the patient with a variety of dishes and the
dishes should be always small - For drink water
is preferable. Old porter sometimes answers well
though it often disagrees - Curing as Madeira
old Sherry or old Lisbon. or Brandy a water.
But whatever the patient drinks let it be
spared in quantity.

The warm or cold Bath 2 or 3 times a week
or Friction of salt over the entire surface ^{is} ~~is~~ beneficial.
In dyspepsia the skin is dry with languid cir-
culation in it. & whatever increases the circulation in

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it tends to bring about a return of health.

Exercise is highly important. Riding on horseback is useful, and walking is not to be neglected.

Warmth should be kept up on the skin & for this purpose flannel should be worn next to the skin at all seasons of the year. Cold feet are apt to produce dyspepsia or keep it continue it. To guard against it, woosited stockings should be worn & sprinkled with Cayenne pepper or the feet covered with plasters of Shoemaker wax.

Drinking the water of certain mineral springs often proves beneficial. Of the springs of this country those of Saratoga & Ballstown are most effectual. The Saratoga water is laxative, those of Ballstown, tonic. The patient should use the Saratoga water for three or four weeks, and afterwards those of

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Ballstown on account of their invigorating
effect -

But all our ~~our~~ efforts will prove ineffec-
tual unless the patient avoid those habits which
have produced the disease

Perimes.

(Of these Dr. G. has given us such a good account
in his Therapeutics in his discourse on Anthelmintics
that I consider it unnecessary to copy off my
notes on this subject.)

Give two gr. of Cal. every mornin
from till the m. twelve gr. have been
taken —

Of Enteritis.)

This disease is very similar to Gastritis and is equally rapid in its progress and demands vigorous treatment. The pulse is then hard, quick & frequent. The surface is hot & a febrile ~~and~~ ^{acute} inflammation

The only difference of treatment between this and Gastritis is the necessity of aperienting the bowels in the former. It is the common practice to resort in the early stages to enemata and not to purgatives as they are supposed by the harshness of their operation to prove detrimental. I consider these apprehensions unfounded and my practice is to give calomel in divided doses & if it lingers in the bowels to work it off with Epsom salts. V.S. is the most effectual remedy. By subduing the inflammation & for this V.S. is the best.

affection

most effectual, we remove the cause of the ob-
struction and after it the bowels are more readily
moved. The obstruction being once removed the
bowels are to be kept in a soluble state by enemata
or the mildest laxatives. Topical depletion and
a blister over the abdomen as in Gastritis are of-
ten required. And in the sinking condition
such internal and external remedies as sus-
tain the powers of life.

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Closely allied to the former is the inflammation of the Peritoneum. Like inflammation of the alimentary canal it comes on with chilliness & shivering & pain in the back followed by fever.

The duration of the cold stage is indefinite. In some instances its termination is almost immediate while in other cases it lasts for a day or two.

This is followed by fever and more or less pain in the abdomen. Gastric irritation with nausea and vomiting soon ensue. The bowels are constipated. There is much thirst.

There is a sense of heat and pain & upon pressure of tenderness over the whole abdomen. These are the symptoms which usher in Peritoneal inflam-

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ination. In 24 hours ~~abdomen~~^{Li} ~~swelling~~^{swelling} ~~is~~^{is} aggravated and the tenderness of the abdomen so much increased. That the pupae of the bed clothes can scarcely be borne. The pulse is raised. The tongue encrusted with fur & the countenance assumes an expression of distress. As the case advances all the symptoms are aggravated especially the swelling and tension of the abdomen. Sometimes the pain immediately ceases as if by the effect of some remedy. This is a most inauspicious omen. We are only encouraged to hope when the cessation of pain is gradual. Contemporary with the sudden cessation of pain there is a sudden sinking of the pulse which is at the same time increased in rapidity, a vomiting of black matter or it is rather brought up by a species of singultus. The extremities lose

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thin warmth, thin and difficult and laborious respiration manifesting the closing struggle of life.

The causes of Peritonitis are such as produce the other phlegmiae, but more commonly. Cold. damp clothing or standing on damp ground. The extravasation or infiltration into the abdomen of certain fluids as blood, urine or bile or from violent blow, falls &c. It sometimes appears as an epidemic - or it may arise from metastasis.

Gastritis, colic and enteritis are the only diseases with which Peritonitis can be confounded, but happily they demand to a certain extent the same remedies. In Peritonitis the patient lies on his back with his knees drawn up and has no inclination to go to stool. The pain is more steady than in colic and more acute than in enteritis.

Examination post mortem clearly reveals the nature of the disease. The most ordinary appearances are those of the extravasation or effusion of gross mucus, blood, serous, or pus, or of gangrene.

Ulceration is never produced takes place and pus is produced without any solution of the continuity of the membrane. It is now and then said that there is no redness of membrane indicative of inflammation. But this is no proof that inflammation has not existed. When death takes place the blood which injected the vessels of the membrane may flow out as happens in suppulsive inflammation of the skin.

Treatment. My plan in the early stages of the disease is to push the cancer as far as I can do.

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The pulse is not to be regarded, nor are we to be intimidated by the appearances of debility. I generally take 25 or 30 oz of Blood at once and repeat the operation in the same extent several times in the course of the day. O.S. will not cure peritonitis though it will keep it under. The peritoneum being a porous tissue abounding in capillary vessels which in a healthy state do not carry red blood. General bleeding has not the same effect in reducing the inflammation of it as of the inflammation of parts of a different structure. In peritoneal inflammation extensive bleeding may subdue general excitement and vascular action & thus far it does good. But when the capillary vessels of a part are in a state of disease, we are to check it by local nervous remedies. Local detraction of blood is very useful (by means of leeches).

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But the application to be effectual must be large, so that 8 or 10 oz of Blood shall be taken away. Plasters after arterial excitement have been rendered more useful, but too early applied they are hurtful. They should be preceded by topical depletion and warm fomentations to the abdomen. Cold applications to the abdomen have lately been recommended. But this appears more the result of theory than practice. I am distrustful of the remedy & should recur to it with great hesitation. Particular tissues modify inflammation and render the application of cold inadmissible. If the Pleura is inflamed the application of cold is apt to increase the disease & I think the same is the case as regards inflammation of the peritoneum. unquestionably cold is hurtful in enteritis and it is also in Peritonitis or I am very much

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Mistaken - A poultice of common marsh is very useful as it retains its heat for a long time.

Peritonitis is a disease which does not urgently require evacuations of the bowels. But they are not to be overlooked. As in other inflammations they are to be kept in a soluble state. I strongly suspect purging in this disease is too much neglected. It is one of the most effectual remedies in purpural fever when the peritoneum is inflamed. It has been my practice to completely evacuate the bowels & with considerable success. Diaphoretics sometimes act as a charm. They appear to act with centrifugal force, determining the fluid to the surface. By these doses; powder, aided by the vapour bath are most effectual.

The disease not being checked there is most a sinking condition of the system and the symptoms

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denote the approach or existence of gangrene. Here
the combination of opinion and is use-
-ful, but the Op: Test: incomparably more
and is the remedy on which we should mainly
rely.

The terminations of acute peritonitis are
various. It terminates sometimes in gangrene
when there is a complete cure in resolution -
when the cure is incomplete in effusion, or
in a less acute inflammation which has
been denominated

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Chronic Peritonitis

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Before saying any more of that species of this disease remaining after Chronic Peritonitis, I shall notice a disease another species of this disease which is gradual in its operation and which depends on disease of the viscera. In the beginning there is occasional swelling of the abdomen but perfectly distinct from flatulency or tormenta. The pulse is accelerated. The tongue is more or less furrowed in the morning. There is considerable thirst. Though there is no appearance of fever or heat of the surface, the face is pale. The brow and the countenance exhibit an appearance of languor & distress. The patient continues up until some cause excites the disease. Then is there more pain & tension of belly, gastric distress, constipation and a slight fever. But in some cases it runs a silent and little varied course, till it has com-

in the diary of import street

pletely implanted itself and produced great
and perhaps irremediable mischief. Certain tis-
sues which under the ordinary circumstances of in-
flammation show much pain, when attacked
gradually in this manner do not shew the slight-
est symptom of this mortified progress. This form
of peritonitis proceeds till it has induced a
general cachexia and slow fever of the hectic
type. Gallon composes dough com-
tuned abdo. poured from thick of
Perit. or dropical effusion
into abd. cavity

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Chronic Peritonitis after Acute - Arises from the defective treatment of the latter or from the cause acting on a m. - cold & phlegmatic in which the last 2 do. the. m.

Disections. Show a thickening of the membrane with other alterations in its structure as it becomes granulated or tuberculated or hydatids adherent to its surface or there are adventitious membranes. An agglutination of the intestines together so as to be consolidated into one mass. with many similar diseases of the neighbouring parts or droptical effusions.

Treatment. This form of the disease may be viewed as a relapse and dangerous, as we are deluded from employing the proper remedies. The vessels are so strengthened and confirmed in wrong action. that we have great difficulty in restoring them to health. All that can be done, is.

A French authority pronounces
this disease to be incurable.

Blisters

to treat it as acute graduating the remedies to
the debility and the whole Antiphlogistic regimen
should be pursued

In the other form of the disease the French phys-
icians say that in the early stages some appearance
of inflammation may be seen. The Treatment
should be Bleeding, general and topical & the
entire Antiphlogistic regimen. Afterwards small doses
of Calomel, Siccac, and Opium and if there are deep-
-seated effusions diuretics and emetics
rather as an alteration than a cure

and

Colic

Is defined a painful distension of the lower region
of the belly, ^{trough of the} tenderness over naval, vomiting. Colic

A ~~form~~ of the ~~colic~~ in the

As regards practical convenience it is sufficient

It may also be known from its
cause, whether an dyspepsia or
the use of indigestible food or
constipation

It has hitherto been expected
that the pain in colic is not occa-
-sioned by a spasmotic constric-
-tion of the intestines but by over-ti-
-tension

wld sweat, tendency to syn-
-cope, turned abdomen

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to divide it into three species. 1. Flatulent colic
2. Bilious colic. 3. Colica fistulorum.

Flatulent colic is ^{known} caused by flatulence or consti-
-tution. It consists in a spasm of the muscular
coat of the intestines which is apt to produce
inflammation and its ordinary consequences.
The prognosis is favourable when there are dis-
-charges of wind and faces, followed by relief of pain,
suppression of vomiting, warmth of the surface &
natural pulse. But if on the cessation of pain
there are frequent discharges of black matter and
frequent vomiting, we must conclude that
inflammation has or is about to terminate in
gangrene.

Dys. - Most common appearance
of dysentery is the large discharge of thin
watery matter, or watery mucus.

* If this is insufficient an emetic

R. Sassafras 3*ij*

Aqua - 3*ij* to be mixed with

Ether - 3*fl* -

in. Two tea spoonfulls every ten 15
minutes

The elixir popio depends either
upon intestinal grippe or inverted
peristaltic motion of the intestine
We must use every means to get the
bowels open. It is often advantageous
to get the system under the opiate action.

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Treatment. Chamomile tea is to be given to expel the indigestible substance, in the stomach when the disease is occasioned by such. And carminatives to relieve pain. as Toddy. Ether pepper or Ginger tea. Spt. Turb. Laudanum. Ess. of Mint. &c. &c. Hot fomentations of Brandy over the region of the stomach and the application of warmth to the extremities are useful. There is often considerable difficulty of managing this disease, the vomiting is often tremendous & in some cases the iliac passion ^{is} produced.

The Bilious colic appears ^{as} an endemic in some parts of our country. It has been considered by some as a form of Bilious fever. It may arise occasionally from other causes than those which cause the fever though early. It appears

~~depraved~~ ~~desire~~ is common. I once
~~had~~ ~~had~~ blindness to the consequences
of filious love.

at the same season as the fever and comes on with a chill is attended with protracted attacks of bilious, acute pain about the umbilicus.

As in other gastric diseases, the eyes are sometimes affected depraved vision & such

Treatment. As the opium is attended with increased action, Dr. B. prescribes all other remedies. The lancet should not be sparingly employed. 20 oz of blood should be taken at once. The anerust to open the bowels. Cathartics would seem to be the best remedy of this nature, but they cannot be retained. The convulsions of the stomach are violent and to tranquillize it, opium is employed. Taken by the mouth it is a precarious remedy. But should be tried. An enema containing 100 or 150 drops of Laudanum, in bilious colic, sometimes com-

XX or XXX yrs

In some way when Leadenham has
failed a support of him will succeed

- provokes spasmodic pain & tranquillizes the sto-
-mach. As an auxiliary the warm bath some-
-times affords relief - Laxative enemata are
- mentioned to be employed

The Tobacco injection is often times an effica-
-cious though a dangerous remedy. A supposi-
-tory of tobacco answers very well. An injection
- of Fusti: Ointm: sometimes succeeds. Cold water
- injected now and then answers well. Some-
-times the mildest enema will succeed when
- one more active will not. In these cases a
- stimulant injection has the effect of ini-
-tiating the bowels & stimulating them to a more
- forcible contraction. Injections of tepid water often
- succeed when the stimulating enemata fail.
- It appears to relax the spasm. In some
- manner the injections of Opium operate.

A candle introduced into the
rectum as a ~~suppository~~ is often useful.
I have often by this means relieved obstinate
constipation. It should be retained 5
or 10 minutes & then withdrawn

By this practice we allay irritation so that we are able to administer Cathartics. Of these. The Laxatives answer best. As Castor Oil. Epsom Salts. or the combination of Opium and calomel 2 or 3 grs of the former with 18 or 20 grs of the latter - a fomentation over the whole abdomen sometimes proves effectual in relieving the disease after all the other remedies have failed.

Of Colica Pictorum

This was once supposed to proceed ~~entirely~~ from Lead, but experience has taught that it may arise from eating acrid food & from accumulation of bile. Though Lead is the principal cause. There is sickness at stomach. constipation desire to go to stool. though nothing can be discharged

The pulse is generally small & quick & raised - Vomiting of black bile, the pain sometimes appears chiefly in the arteries or rectum. Towards the close of the attack there is often pain & swelling & redness of the toes resembling arthritis -

Lips, I know little of appearance on lips, but they are said to resemble those of common who,

-ged. There is pain in the muscles. The intestines are knoted being spasmodically affected & sometimes there is more or less of a paralytic affection. There is pain of the epigastricus which extends through the pectoral & deltoid muscles, & through the muscles of the arms to the ends of the fingers.

Treatment. T.S. should be employed in proportion to the strength of the system and the urgency of the symptoms. As it is a spasmodic affection Opium is to be employed. I should combine it with Galomel. This failing, purgatives and all other means of removing obstruction should be resorted to. For this purpose Castor oil & Oprom salts are in high repute, but both I suspect are inferior to the combination of Galomel and opium. Cold water to the extremities has been recom-

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- deal, & as an auxiliary, the Tobacco injection &c
may prove advantageous. Blisters to the abdomen
~~the~~ ^{other} ~~foreign~~ affection is
here highly useful.

In the treatment of Spasmodic diseases producing constipation the combination of Opium with a laxative is important - Akin in the dose of 10 or 12 grs every 4 or 5 hours has been recommended - The Tinct: Guiaes & Aq: Argent: have also been recommended. If these fail it has been my practice to resort to Mercury with a view to salivation. This is now the established practice and it hardly ever fails after moving the disease. By salivation moreover we prevent the palsey incident to this disease. And it is the only means of removing this kind of Paralysis -

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Cholera Morbus -

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Is a disease of warm climates, though it does occur at all seasons and in all climates. Like Cili-ous colic it appears to be the Cilious Fever expended on the alimentary canal and is most prevalent at the same period of the year when Cilious Fever is most common. And is cured by the same remedies. In some instances the disease may be traced to a fit of violent anger or the eating of improper food. Though instances of this kind are rare & perhaps would not take place without con-siderable predisposition to the disease.

It comes on with some pain & flatulence & violent vomiting. The first discharges are the ordinary contents of the stomach and afterwards of bile attended with great spasmodic pain. The discharges after a while are both upwards and

coldness of surface, changing sweat,

and downwards. A pulse weak & fluttering
pallid surface, hurried respiration, cold ex-
-tremities, great thirst, much restlessness, a gen-
-eric disorder and spasms of the muscles both of the
extremities and abdomen attend on this state of
the disease

The prognosis is not easy as there are examples
of recovery from under circumstances apparently
desperate. and death sometimes takes place
suddenly and unexpectedly. When there is great
prostration of strength. hurried respiration tu-
-mid abdomen and low delirium it is unfavour-
-able. When there is a rising of the pulse, restoration
of temperature, and moisture of the surface and
a tendency to sleep the prognosis is favourable.

Post mortem examinations. Show the prima
ria and abdominal viscera exceedingly affected.

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There an appearance of relaxation of the stomach and bowels and an inflamed or congested state of the liver. The mesentery is engorged with blood and sometimes effusion has taken place when the attack has been long and violent.

Cholera Morbus is a gastric affection. The primary irritation is in the stomach and this is extended to the liver by sympathy

Treatment. Deducing the practice from this theory. The only indication in the case is the removal of the original gastric irritation. And in but a few cases of cholera, when there an accumulation of bile the disease will not yield unless it is carried off. But sometimes the treatment is reversed and the great prostration precludes evacuation. Then Opium is called for at the onset and sometimes at once checks the vomiting & subdues the spasm.

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An anodyne enema sometimes answers well when the stomach is so irritable as to preclude the exhibition of opium by the mouth. But when no other preparation of opium can be kept in the stomach an old opium pill will sometimes be retained.

In the first place we are to relax the stomach and we are told that Chamomile tea, barley water or chicken water receive it if copiously drank. Why the stomach should be drenched with dilute drinks instead of being evacuated by an enema I never could understand. In cases of Cholera Morbus of a violent character I give 20grs. Ipecac and assist its operation with warm drinks. In constipation it is sometimes useful in doing away spasm and relaxing the surface. This measure failing, the second indication is to do away sudden irritation and relieve the spasm and pain.

Combination of friction are often useful -

When we are to resort to V. S. which is to be regulated by the condition of the system. Whatever the fullness of the pulse, if there is ordinary signs in the patient. The lancet is to be employed & the pulse rises by depletion. As a general rule in the early stage of all diseases attended by much pain & prostration of pulse we must proceed very cautiously with the Lancet. A small quantity of Blood suddenly detracted may do harm. We should draw away the Blood very slowly and watch its effects. And allow time to the system to recover itself.

It should be preceded in some cases by the warm bath which answers well in cholera. It rarely fails to rouse the system out of its depression and to relieve spasms. We should allay irritation by the warm fomentations. Applications of this kind are comforting to the patient.

But all our confidence should be in opium. It should be administered largely by the rectum

The moment the patient complains of burning the parts is to be washed with a solution of sub carb. soda. Irrigation speedily takes place -

By the West India Practitioners Sulph. Acid has been highly recommended

She should also resort to remedies to check vomiting
 and lime water and milk will be found useful.
 These expedients proving incompetent to check the
 disease a Sirapism or Blister should be applied over
 the stomach and if there is a tendency to sink sensa-
 tions to the extremities - with a view to sustain the
 system the application of Nitric acid diluted
 with 3 parts of water has been recommended to
 be applied to the surface. It promptly produces
 vesication. Opium is to be employed here as in those
 cases when it is employed in the commencement.
 Sacc. Satum: has lately been recommended and I
 should not be surprised if the practice of using it
 should be found useful. There is another remedy
 the use of which does not rest on speculative grounds
 alone. I allude to Minette of Calomel $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ on every 15 min
 Impertine at this conjuncture may be employed &

3. I know nothing of it myself -

I have known Cholera to terminate fatally in a few hours

These cases are those of an extremely malignant character

Brandy toddy will be found useful

In some cases after an attack of Cholera Morbus

The disease is extremely liable to recur. In these

cases exposure to the night air or to the sun, ex-
-cepting in eating or drinking, exposure to cold and

particularly that of the feet to cold should be avoi-
-ded. The bowels should be kept in a soluble

state by the mildest laxatives and to restore tone

to the alimentary canal Gentian Quassia &c.

may be employed. Wearing flannel should
not be overlooked. When the disease is very

readily excited, we may suspect derangement of

the ~~liver~~ hepatic system which may be cured by

The moderate use of Calomel

(For an account of that species of this disease
which has been denominated Mort. du Chien. See the
2nd vol. of the Medical Phys.- Journal)

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Cholera Infantum.

This disease is peculiar to the climate of the United States. Children are more liable to it between 12 and 18 months of age, and those are most so, who have been weaned within the year. It makes its appearance early in July, and increases to the accession of frost. In the South, in April or May. In some instances it comes on as a simple diarrhea. But in others there is vomiting and purging with spasms resembling the cholera morbus of adults, with a fever of the remittent type character, the exacerbations of which are in the evening. The pulse is small and frequent, never full, strong and voluminous, determination to the head and a tendency to delirium or phrensy. The eye denotes the cerebral affection.

and receiving finally take place

and when the patient sleeps is but half closed. The thirst is intense and there is an unequal distribution of temperature. The head being hot while the extremities and other parts of the body are cold. The natural feces are retained or sometimes discharged in hard balls. There is a frequent discharge of watery slime or mucus of a green or yellow or white or brown colour frequently very offensive and having a smell of sourness or putridity. Emaciation soon takes place. The child has a pallid appearance and the flesh is flabby. Livid spots appear where on the part on which the body rests. & sloughing is apt soon to take place. The child has the "feciæ Hippocraticæ". The symptoms may be those which denote immediate dissolution and yet the child live for weeks.

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As death approaches there is an aggravation of the symptoms. The mind becomes blunted and the child is comatose & insensible. In some cases when the disease puts on the character ^{or like} of cholera morbus it is more rapid and death takes place in a few hours.

The predisposing causes of cholera infantum are the heat & impure air of large cities. The exciting causes are improper diet or clothing and it may be brought on by the irritation of worms or dentition.

In Dissection. The brain does not exhibit any morbid appearance in recent cases. But when the disease has been of long continuance effusions are sometimes found. In the contents of the abdomen the effects of the disease are chiefly observable. Masses of inflammation through the whole of the alimentary canal and dark

The liver is sometimes considerably enlarged yet there is no organic derangement the enlargement is owing to congestion

livid, gangrenous spots on the same part are occasionally found and an alteration of the structure of its coats. The large intestines are rarely involved in the disease and perhaps never unless it has been of a dysenteric shape. The mesentery is enlarged. The gall bladder sometimes filled with bile. The contents of the bowels for the most part consist of slime or mucus in which are interspersed small portions of the feces.

It would appear to be an acute affection of the alimentary canal. It is primarily a gastric affection bringing the liver into sympathy. Treatment, Castor oil combined with Laudanum should be given. When the vomiting is such that it is impossible to get the mucus retained we should give medicines to both the stomach & relieve nausea. Here lime water and milk or

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strong coffee without cream or sugar are useful
 Brodyne injections, warm fomentations over the sto-
 -mach and the warm bath are also useful for the
 same purpose. Purging with Calomel in union
 with opium answers a good purpose. To a child
 two years old I would give 5 or 8 gr. Calomel with
 $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of Opium. Or when there is much irritabil-
 -ity $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Calomel combined with a proportionate
 quantity of opium, every hour in the day and night.

The disease is sometimes ushered in with vehement
 gastric distress, heat of surface & quick irregular pulse.
 It is of utility here to vomit gently with Opium.
 When there is extreme prostration of strength the
 emetic is not to be employed. When there is an
 elevation of the pulse N.S. is demanded. We
 should bear in mind the irritable nature
 of the disease. It is not rare with me in a vis-

After comparatively moderate evaporation
of the liquid.

- but attack of Cholera Infantum to bleed several times. But then as in other cases it is to be regulated by a sound and discriminating judgement.

Purging with Calomel alone or in combination ~~without~~ is useful. But I believe as a general rule in the bowel affections we have purged too much.

In order to prevent the irritated secretion of bile I use remedies to remove irritation and for this purpose the combination of Opium Calomel & Senna is invaluable - Rx Op. 1 gr. Calomel 1/2 gr Senn. in
Poudr. viii - Give three or four doses

The warm bath repeated daily is useful and is rendered more effectual by the addition of salt, Bitter Herb, &c. Frictions over the whole body should be employed after coming out of the bath.

Blisters are highly important as a diaphoretic measure - After a week or more the disease sometimes

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Monatsschr.

passes into a diarrhoea attended with tenesma
and tenesmus. The stomach is weak & irritable. There
is a species of Cintony. The stool passing off undi-
gested soon after it has been eaten. The remedies
consist chiefly of the alkaline and carbonate prepara-
tions - Rhubarb and especially Spiced Rhubarb
is advantageous. The treatment of the diarrhoea is
much the same as the treatment of that disease
in adults. But I shall mention some remedies pa-
cifically useful for children - Chalk in the dose
of 1 or 2 grs with $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of Opium is very useful. So is
the Gal. Martis - $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. Mart. gr. ii Acid. Sulph
gtt x - Lacch. Alli. 3i - Aqua Fluor. 3i - ~~to~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ pt
Dose a teaspoonful divided twice a day
Combination of chalk with Tinct. Rino. or Infus.
Gall. Infus. Columb. Hematosylon. Infus.
Pomegranate are useful. But the most de-

In a saturated decoration

The South. System has been slightly
modified & I have reason to be-
lieve not disagreeably
These diagrams are slightly useful.

-cidedly effectual in the diarrhoea of children
is either the Dew or Black Berry root. of these the
former is the best. They form a pleasant ar-
omatic liquor by infusion which is readily
taken. Even here Calomel is serviceable & partic-
ularly when the disease is induced by hepatic
derangement or irritation of the prima via.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ gr of calomel with corresponding doses
of opium should be given every 1 or 2 hours.
In this advanced stage of the disease, not a
slight advantage will be derived from the
flannel roller.

Diet. This is to consist of Breast milk. But
if the child has been weaned, diluted recent
milk. Gum Arabic tea. Milk farinaceous ar-
ticles. Mint or balm tea. Bitter water, burnt
bread and water arrow root. Sapioca & boiled

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flour. When there is great debility of the stomach and bowels in cholera a little of the fat of ham or salt meat or some salt herring may be given. But it is only in the declining stage of the disease that these salt articles are admissible. Fruits prove serviceable in some cases & hurtful in others. How to point out these cases I do not know. There is no remedy half so effectual as a removal to the country. When this cannot be procured riding out every day or in a boat on the river prove useful.

To prevent an attack the following rules must be attended to -

1. Never permit a child to be weaned in the year.
2. Cold bathing ought to be employed daily -
3. Direct the wearing of flannel next the skin and worsted stockings.

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4. Be careful of the diet. Let except of all Good and the eating of unripe fruit be avoided. Let the diet consist of Fairinaceous articles & milk and after a few months accustom the child to the use of Animal food.

5. During dentition let the teeth be frequently examined and if the gums are irritated and swelled, let them be Lanced. This irritation often during hot weather disposes to Cholera infantum and if the disease exists it renders it worse.

6. If you should be consulted in the Spring of the year by the mother, as to what course she shall pursue to prevent the child from having an attack of Cholera Infantum, tell her at once to take it into the country —

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Dysentery.

It is a disease to be met with in almost any part of the world. It comes on with chills, frequent pulse. Desire to go to stool with tenesmus & tenesmus. constipation. flatulence and painful stools. The natural feces being retained & a discharge of mucus or of blood taking place

Much has been said of the cause of this disease. By some it is looked upon as a specific contagion. There is no evidence to my mind entirely to convince me that Dysentery is contagious though there is a vast collection of evidence to that effect.

The disease arises, at times, from the following causes - viz. The ordinary causes of autumnal fevers. Acid articles taken into the stomach; & Or it may exist as an epidemic from an

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impure state of the atmosphere. From cold and
dry, alternating with heats and from moisture
succeeding to dryness. It may exist contemporane-
ously with Bilious Fever. The latter existing
in low situations while the former makes its
attacks in the high situations

In whatever mode produced Typhus is a
Fever determined to the bowels. The primary dis-
ease is in the stomach (as indicated by the nau-
sea and vomiting) & is propagated from thence
to the large intestines

Inspection shows now or less marks of inflam-
mation, ulceration or spaculars of the alimentary
canal,

Treatment. In the early stage of this disease
D.S. is highly important - The proper quantity to
be taken from a robust subject is 203 -

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and if a decided impression is not made. The bleeding is to be repeated. There is no other cure for the disease. We may palliate the symptoms by purging and sweating. But will not cure it. If left to an advanced period of the disease it is less useful and often cannot be employed.

Evacuation of the Bowels are demanded to confirm a cure. Emetics have been recommended. But I would only employ them when there is an accumulation of irritating matter or bile in the stomach occasioning nausea and distress. Yet there is a modification of an emetic which has been recommended - Rx. Ipecac. 3ʒ or ʒi - Fust. Opii. gtt XXX. If the dose is injected it is to be repeated.

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To resort to purgations with a view of clearing the bowels of their irritating contents is the common practice. Castor oil is less commonly & liberally exhibited. To be of any decided utility several ounces should be taken in 24 hours.

I cannot help suspecting Mercurial purges ~~that~~ are the answer the best. It is my practice to give a quantity of calomel, the operation of which I assist if it proves languishing with Epsom salts, Castor oil or Cheltenham salts. We go on purging till the stools become natural.

Let it be born in mind that the acid discharge in this disease are caused by previous irritation. And of late I have been in the habit of using opium in these cases much earlier than is usual.

connect the hepatic & intestinal
secretions —

I rarely prescribe the Opium alone. My object is, when I reduce irritation to produce a determination to the surface. Previously to sweating the Febrile symptoms should be reduced by the Lancet and enem. This is done, sweating will prove of little effect. After passing through the day an opiate at night is useful.

Sweating is among the most important means of curing dysentery. For this purpose the Combination of Opium gr. 2 Cal. is useful.
 Rx - Opii: gr. IV. Calomel - gr. XVIII. Ipecac. gr. VIII - Div. in pills: X or XII. One or two of these are to be taken every 2 or 3 hours. It compels irritation, relaxes the surface and gently opens the bowels.

When dysentery plainly appears to be a chronic or rheumatic affection of the bowels. The

The autumn preparations are
not to be compared to these
though they are sometimes
useful.

treatment is the same as in common dysentery -
As a more powerful diaphoretic than the com-
bination of Op. Gpe. & Cal. we have the Dover Powder,
which often prove beneficial when copious sweating
is demanded. But it is not to be resorted to
until when the bowels have not been completely
evacuated or when the matter discharged is viti-
-ated — Sometimes advantage is derived from
the application of warmth to the surface. As
by the warm bath. Vapour bath or warm
fomentations to the abdomen. As a remedy which
may supersede the bath or fomentations we have
the Flannel Bandage or sollee
Vesicating applications are highly important
and answer best when applied over the abdomen
(For proof of the correctness of my plan of treatment
see Summers on Dysentery & Johnson's Tropical climate)

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I have now detailed the treatment of the first and middle stages — But if the disease is not checked a sinking state comes on. Here a combination of opium and Carb: Ammon: with wine & water has been employed. Spt: Febr: is of late in this city in the recent as well as advanced stages used in the dose of a tea-spoonful every hour. There are some local affections attending the disease so painful as to demand attention. Among which are torments & tenesmus. To relieve which many remedies have been recommended in which opium enters largely. When kept up by the irritation arising from an accumulation of mucus in the bowels, the Olearious Mixture will prove useful. The crustaceous Sulph: or Alkaline preparations or calcined Magnesia may allay the irritation when Opium fails. Under the same circum-

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Stomach relief is often derived from common salt.

Two tablets, powerful being dissolved in half a tumbler of water and a tablet & gal taken every hour.

A combination of Opium & Sptace. Anodyne injections, or where there is much excretion a suppository of opium prove beneficial. Jack. Satum: is said to give great relief. It is given in the dose of 2 or 3 grs repeated occasionally with small portions of opium. Sptace has been recommended in injection melted hog's lard or fresh melted butter as enemata answer well. The animal are much less irritating than the vegetable oils. —

Diet. This should consist of such articles as are least irritating and offensive and should be of a fluid nature. Demulcent drinks, an the proper nourishment, as Barley or rice water. Mucilage of Gum Arabic, flat bread or the slippery elms. Loaf sugar & water or arrow root. Sago, or Tapioca. —

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When dysentery is of the Typhoid type, it.

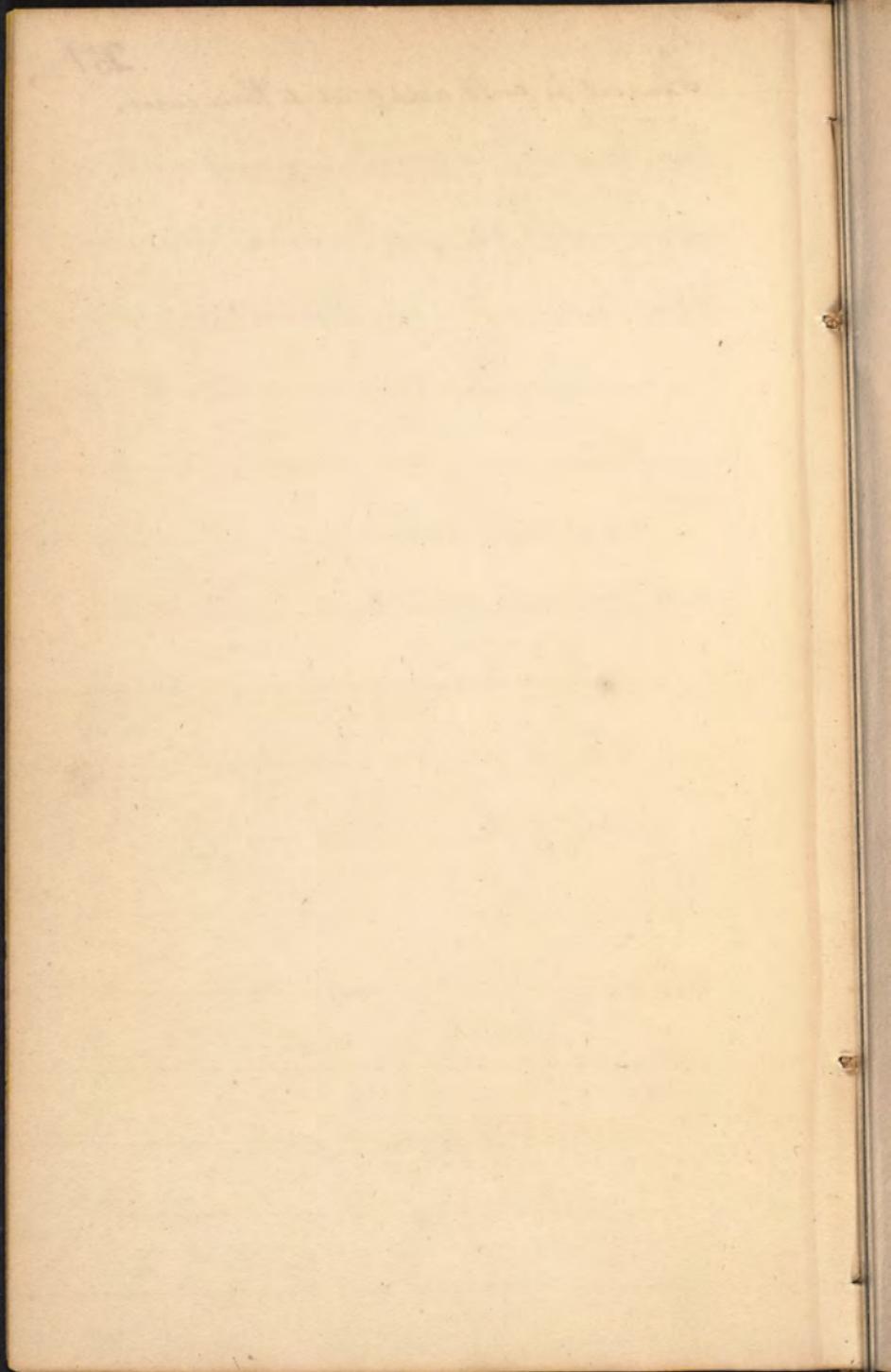
demands a different treatment from that I have detailed. Early in the case Emetics are useful, and after comparatively moderate evacuations of the Bowels we give Opium wine, Whisky, Vol: Alk: or Spt: Leech: and Blisters are often beneficial. When the dysentery shows a typhoid state, delirium should speedily be induced and when this takes place the disease is soon cured.

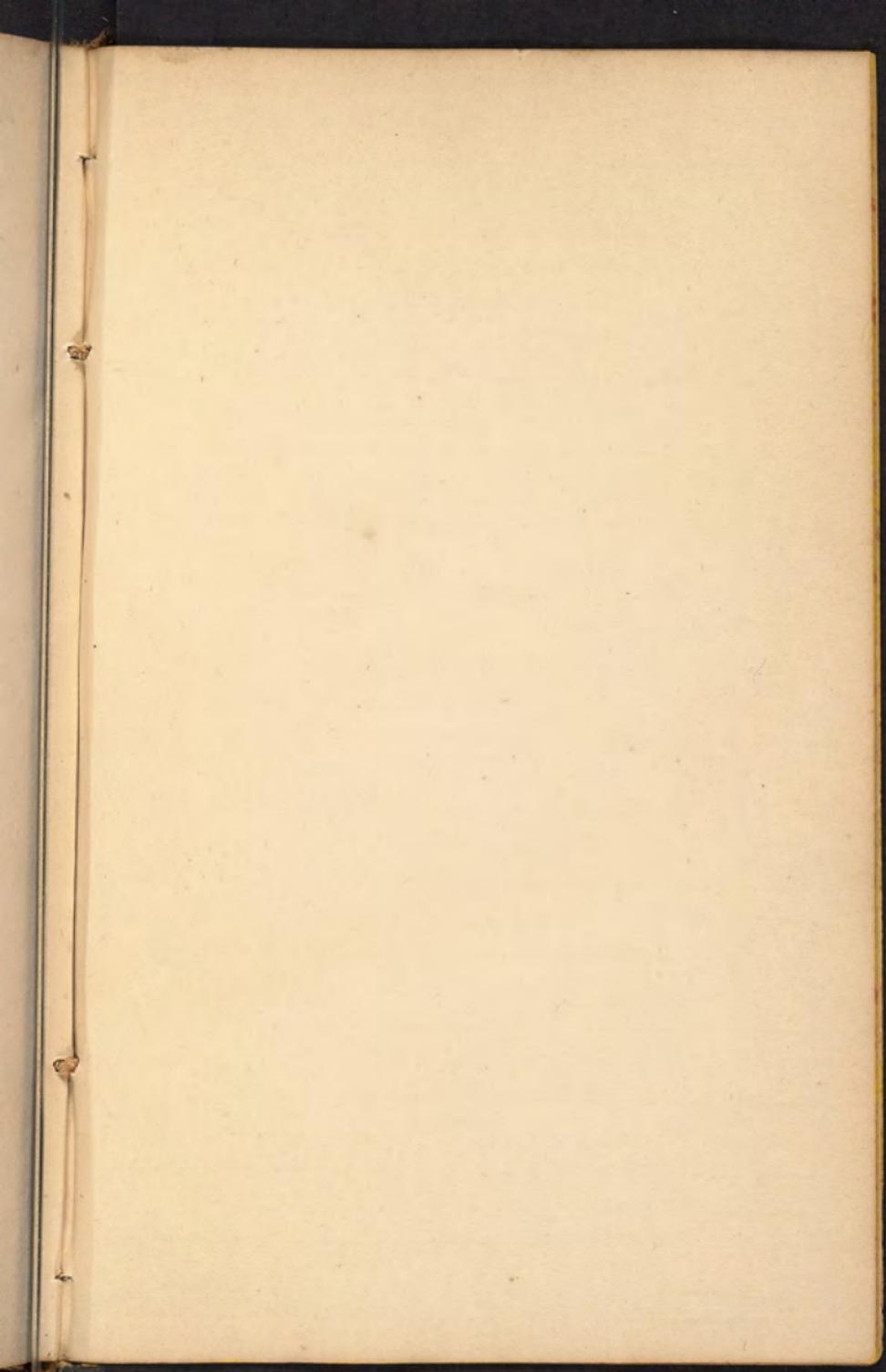
Dysentery sometimes puts on the type of an intermittent. Bark has been recommended. But there is no article more offensive to irritated or inflamed Bowels than Bark, and is therefore liable to be rejected. But even when it is retained it appears to be rather detrimental than otherwise.

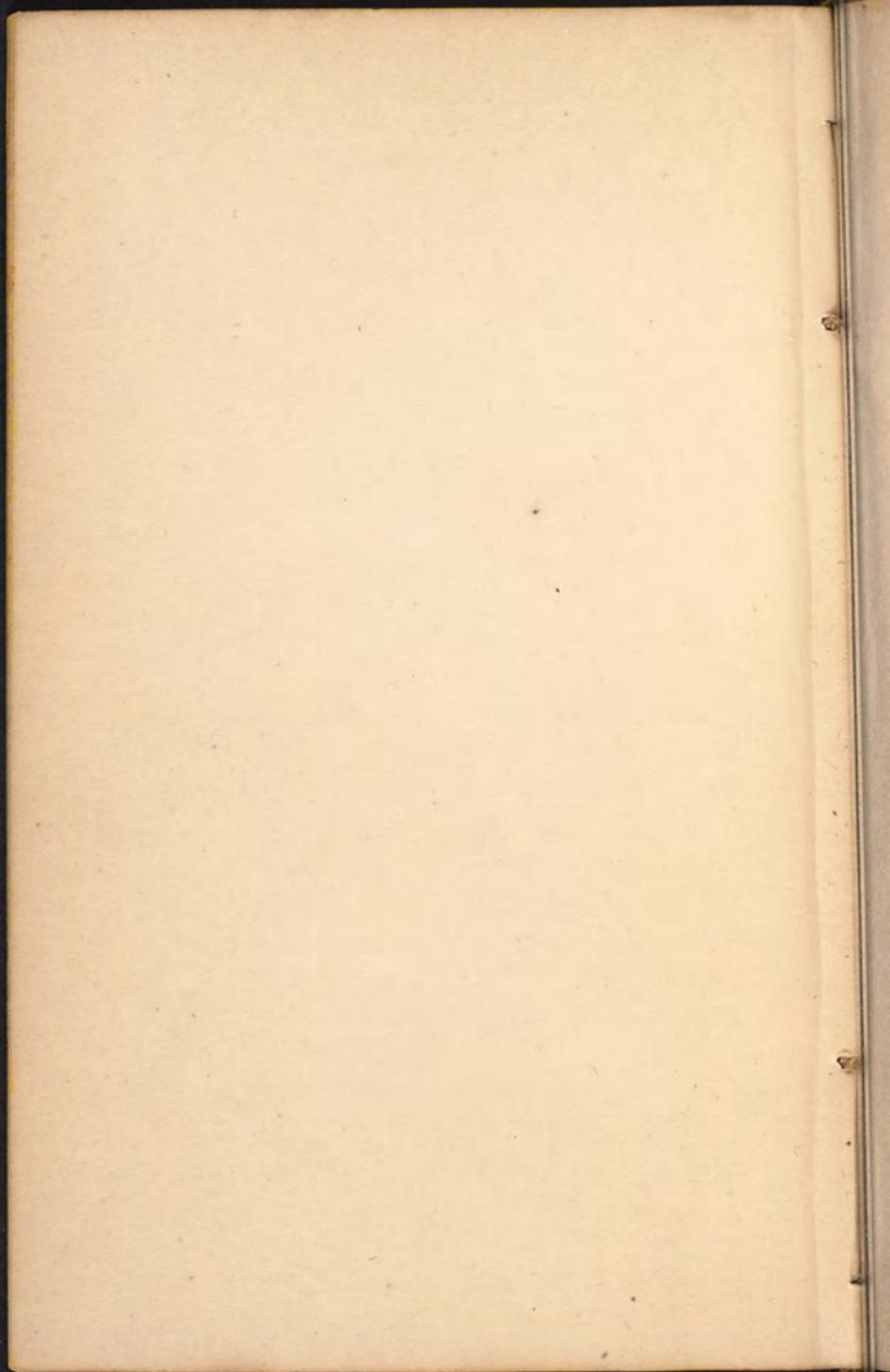
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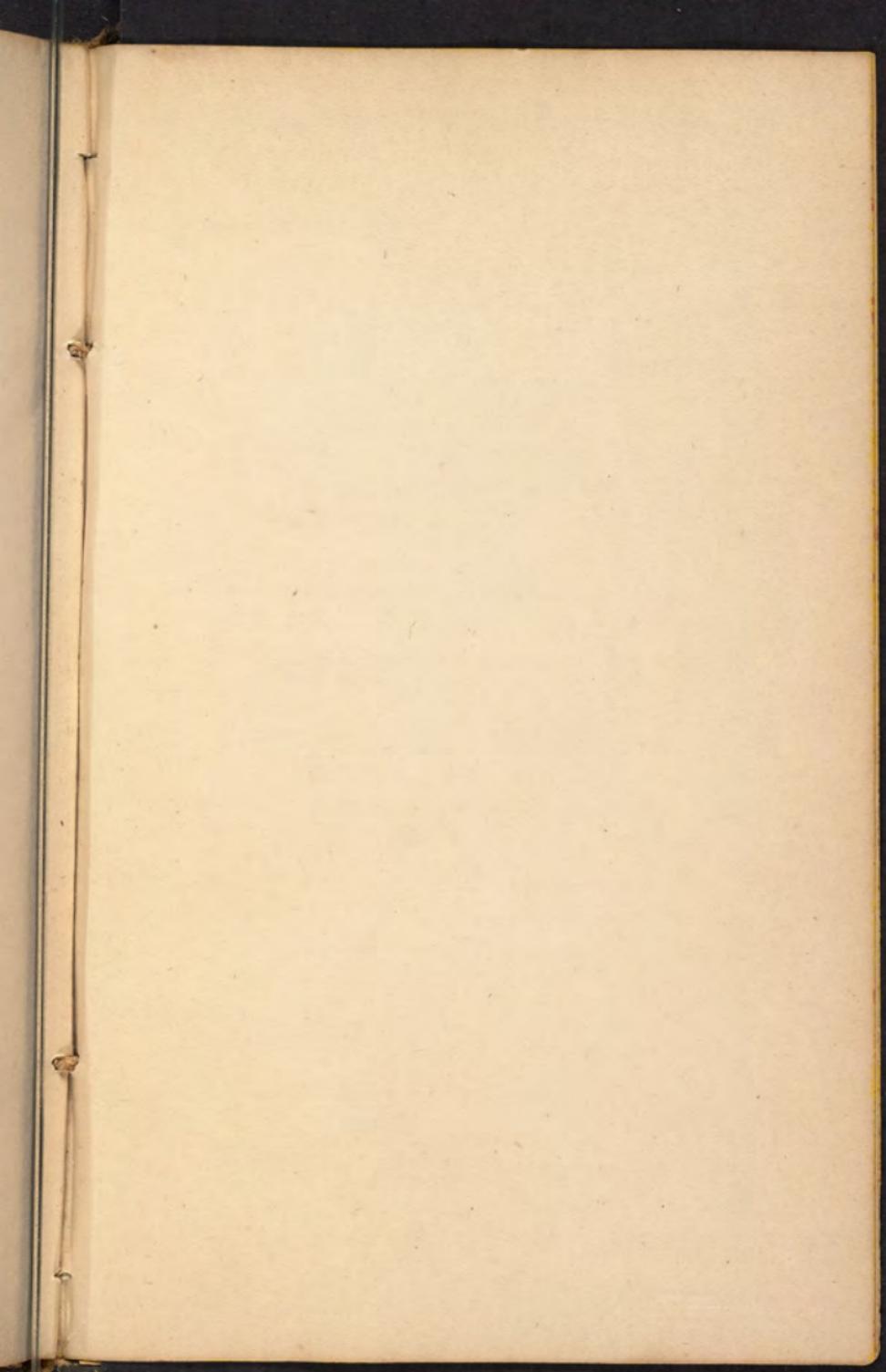
251
Charcoal is well adapted to these cases.

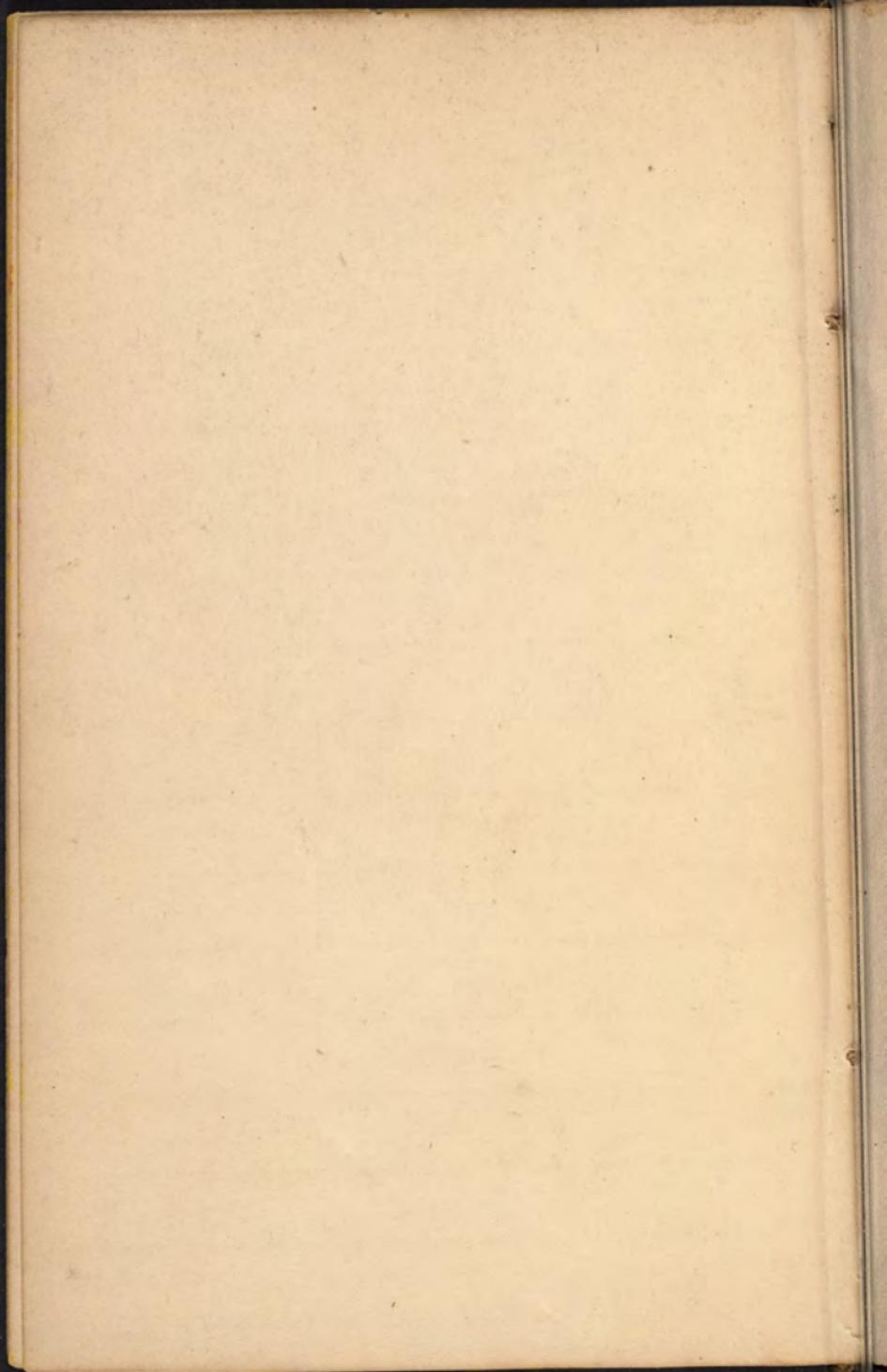
My practice in these cases is to
disregard the intermittent until
I have removed the bowel affection.

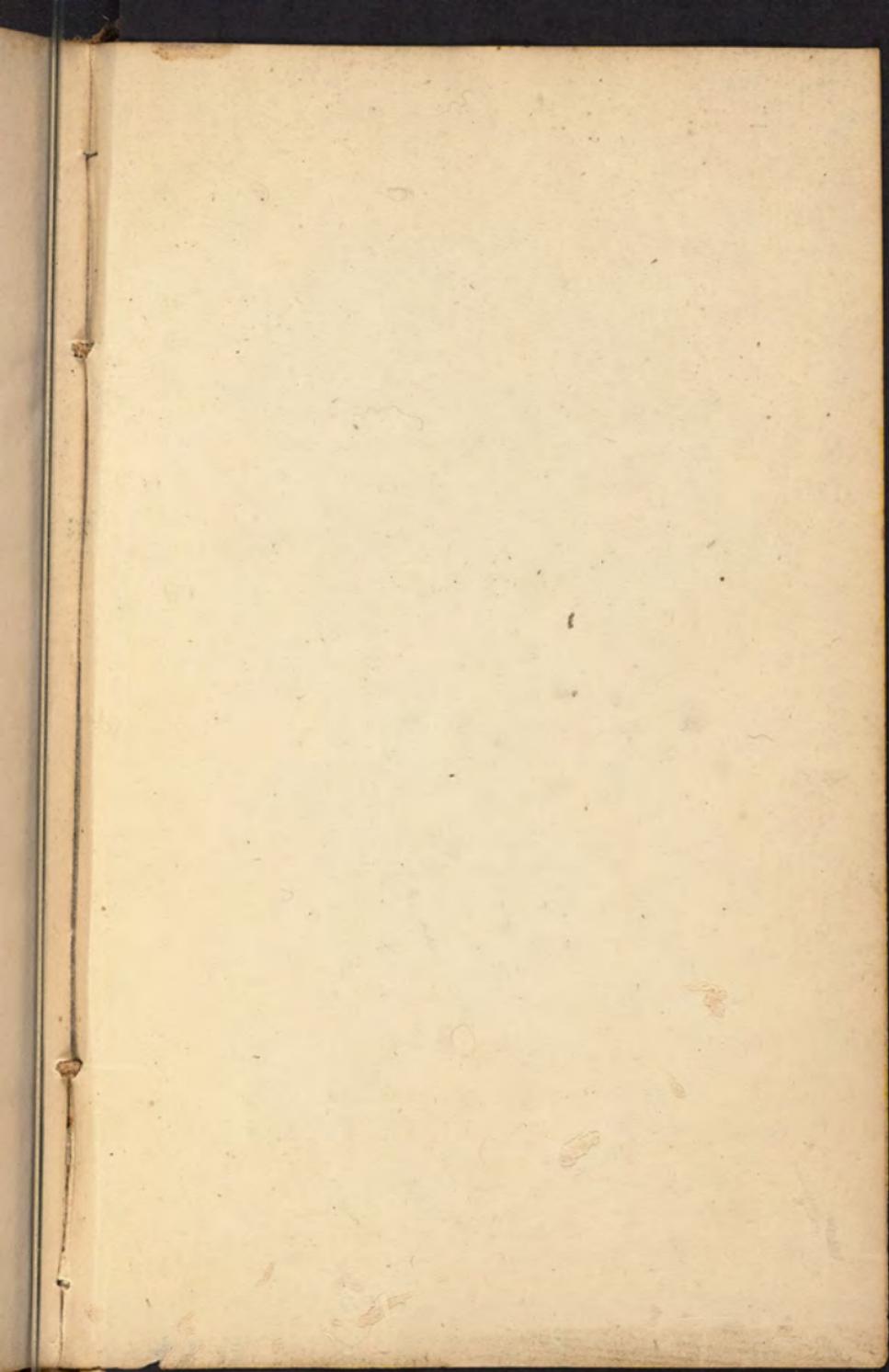






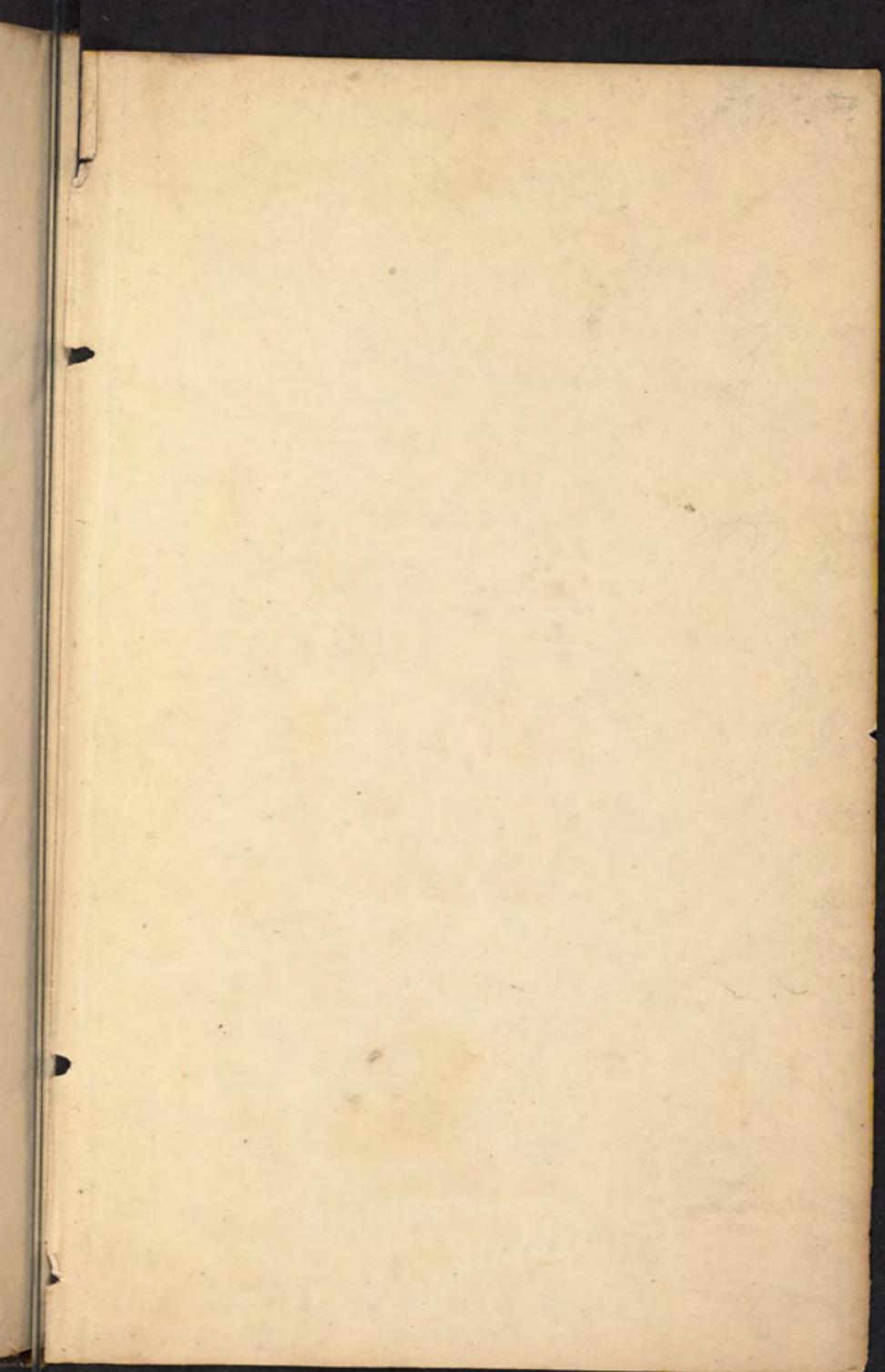






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